FINAL

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

ETAWAH DISTRICT

IN THE

UNITED PROVINCES.

(1911-1914 A.D.)

BY

E. S. LIDDIARD, Esq., I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.



ALLAHABAD:

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FROM

W. J. E. LUPTON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces, Revenue Department.

Dated the 8th April, 1916.

SIR.

Present:
THE HON'BLE MR.
J. M. HOLME, C.S.I.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with G. O. No. 195/I—902, dated the 26th January, 1915, I am directed to submit for the orders of the Government, the final settlement report of the Etawah district written by Mr. E. S. Liddiard, the Settlement Officer, together with a copy of a note thereon by the Settlement Commissioner, dated the 15th February, 1916. This note reviews the report in detail and summarises the main features of the settlement and as the settlement was practically completed before the Senior Member took charge the Board have nothing to add to it. The detailed assessments have been already sanctioned by the Government.

- 2. With regard to paragraph 29 of the Settlement Commissioner's note, however, I am to say that, as suggested by the Settlement Commissioner, the Board recommend that the Government may be pleased to fix the term of settlement of tabells Etawah and Bidhuna so as to expire on the 30th June, 1944, if possible, instead of 30th December 1944, the date sanctioned by G. O. no. 193/I-902, dated the 26th January, 1915. If this proposal is accepted the Settlement Officer will be directed to make a note on the engagements already taken to the effect that the term of settlement of the villages in these two tabells will expire on the date now proposed. Subject to this alteration the settlement of the district is recommended for confirmation under section 94 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, for the periods noted in the paragraph quoted of the Settlement Commissioner's note except in the case of the alluvial mahals (paragraph 30 of the Settlement Officer's report) for which a separate term of settlement has been fixed.
- 3. In conclusion the Board desire to say that in their opinion the work of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Liddiard, and of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Sloan, was thorough and sound, and commend them and also the officers mentioned by the Settlement Officer in the final paragraph of his report to the favourable notice of the Government.

I have the honour to be, SIR.

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. E. LUPTON,

Secretary.

FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE ETAWAH DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

THE Etawah district is one of the southern doab districts in the western part of the province. Surrounded on its west, north, and east by the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, and Cawnpore it has for its southern boundary the Gwalior State, and the Bundelkhand district of Jalaun: and the two southern neighbours differentiate Etawah somewhat from the other typical doab districts. For many years the district was in the Agra division: it is now in the Allahabad division. The ease with which the change was effected is typical of the way in which the district hovers in many ways between the more distinctive characteristics of the eastern and western divisions.

In shape the district is a compact rhomboid, with its greater length running north-west to south-east; the length approximating 55 miles while the depth from north to south averages rather over 30 miles. The total area is 1,688.25 square miles or 1,080,481 acres. For administrative purposes the district is divided into four tahsils, two of which, the Etawah and Bharthna tahsils, cover slices of the district from north to south and cut right across the topographical divisions; Auraiya tahsil in the south-east also cuts right across the topographical divisions, but Bidhuna tahsil is homogeneous, lying in the north-west corner of the district. Owing to the fact that the administrative divisions cut across the topographical divisions I show the area in tabular form:—

			Topographical divisions.						
	Administrative divisions or tabsils.			Ghar and Kharka.	Jumna Chambal doab.	Chambal par.	Total.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Etawa <u>h</u>	••		86,120	134,404	53,042	••	273,566		
Bharthna	••		124,830	89,062	81,025	22,005	266,922		
Aurai ya			69,895	155,486	10,438	29,744	265,563		
Bidhuna	••		274,490	प्रमेव नयते		••	[274,430		
	Total	[555,275	378,952	94,505	51,749	1,080,481		

2. Topographically the Etawah district can be pictured as a series of long narrow belts of country like a section of soil strata laid out flat. Almost everything enters the district at the west boundary and runs through it southeastwards; topographical divisions, rivers, and drainage being copied in this respect by roads, railways, canals, and even to some extent by caste distribution. The northern belt is the broadest, covering half the district, having for its southern boundary the Sengar, a river which entering the district as a small stream from Mainpuri wends its increasing way south-eastwards down the district and passes into the Cawnpore district, a river of considerable size, and having served a most important role in the drainage system of the district. This whole belt north of the Sengar, locally known as the Pachar, is usar country. With the exceptions of a few sandy ridges and a belt of light but rich red loam in a long narrow belt which runs parallel with the Arind river, in Bidhuna tahsil, the soil of this tract is a strong soil; a good stiff loam; uniform in character and value throughout the tract. Under regular irrigation and manuring it gives a good return, a better return than any other soil in the district; but it is a soil which very easily gets out of condition and requires a lot of work and some irrigation to keep it at its best. Over large stretches however

Situation and boundaries.

Physical characteristics.

the usar salts prevent cultivation or the growth of anything but a rank grass; while plains of considerable extent especially toward the north are like snow fields, dazzling with a reh efflorescence which kills anything, eating away even the stone boundary pillars along the canal bank or roadside. Other large tracts of uncultivated land in the Pachar are to be found in extensive depressions, some of which form lakes holding water all the year round, others get flooded in the rains and when dried up leave a very hard jhabar soil; the more favourably situated of which provide rice cultivation in years of good suitable rainfall.

The second belt of country, the Ghar, running the whole length of the district, reaches from the right bank of the Sengar southwards to the ridge above the Jumna; it is never more than a few miles wide. At the west end of the district owing to the Sirsa nadi, a small stream which enters the district at its south-west corner from Agra, the western end of this tract is somewhat poor in character. Much of the land along the Sirsa and near its junction with the Sengar is inferior; and sand dunes of considerable extent radiate from Jaswantnagar. Eastward from Etawah however the Ghar has very gentle undulations with a tendency of the lower levels to settle towards the centre, while the land rises towards the ridges overlooking the Sengar on the north and the Jumna on the south; until in Auraiya there is a fairly clearly defined backbone of depression down the centre of the tract with higher and lighter land on the south and north. The soil of the depressions approximates very much to the stiff loam of the Pachar; while the higher levels have a lighter sandy loam very easy to plough and very productive when sown with millets, and with barley rather than wheat.

Below the Ghar, runs the Kharka, by which is meant that strip of country, lying along the north bank of the Jumna, which depends for its formation and character on the river itself; ravines which have been carved out by erosion, lowlying land in the old river beds which the Jumna has successively abandoned, and alluvial lands within the influence of the river at the present time. The width of the tract varies considerably and constantly; narrow at the west end it gradually increases especially near and below the junction of the Jumna with the Chambal. In the Etawah and Bharthna tahsils the Kharka is so narrow and the villages are so often of the long narrow shape running up from the river bank well into the Ghar where they have the advantages of upland cultivation and canal-irrigation that I have not kept the Kharka separate from the Ghar for assessment purposes. The cultivation in the Kharka proper is poor in the ravine lands which are stony, often on a steep slope and always out of reach of full cultivation or proper watching. The lowlying bays in the old river beds vary largely according to level; but generally increasing in value down the river. The soil in all the Jumna Kachars by which name these lowlying sweeps are generally called is a whitish sandy soil, but below Bhareh where the big rivers meet there is a mixture of sand with Chambal clay and the result is a rich soil not too difficult to work. Alluvial lands similarly increase in extent and value from west to east down the river, the conflux of the Jumna and Chambal being the most important influence.

The Chambal-Jumna doab, the fourth belt, is cut short at Bharch where the two rivers meet soon after entering the Auraiya tahsil. The doab has two central level plateaus of good light soil: one in Etawah tahsil and one in Bharthna tahsil. The two plateaus are separated from each other and surrounded on all sides by ravines of considerable area, steep and barren. One or two lowlying bays occur on the Jumna side and also alluvial lands; the Chambal provides some good alluvial land but very little in the way of Kachar land. The whole country is wild and desolate; incapable of irrigation, and perhaps more suited for pastoral uses than agricultural. The residents, however, mainly Thakurs, love their home lands with an intensity deep even for an Indian villager; and on the whole with service in the Army, police, and elsewhere, work out a comfortable standard of life.

Wilder and more inaccessible still is the last topographical division, a strip of 22 villages south of the Chambal, the eastern end being mostly lowlying land, the

harvest, bajra being easily first. Cotton is of less importance in regard to area, but probably first in respect of commercial value. Its area was low in the "year of verification" which was unfavourable in a great part of the district : indeed all kharif crops save bajra were raised in a much smaller area than usual in that year. Ordinarily, however, cotton covers over 71,000 acres and it is now freely irrigated, while both quality and yield have probably improved. Maize also is a common and valuable crop, and it is usually followed by a rabi crop of some sort in the same year. In the "year of verification" again, which was as specially favourable for rabi sowings in the greater part of the district as it had been unfavourable for the kharif, the gross acreage under rabi was very high, all the common staples being sown in a much extended area. In that year, as indeed in all years, barley, pure and mixed, was most prominent, going near to occupying half the rabi area. Wheat, sown by itself, seems to have gained nothing in popularity while it is much less common than formerly as a mixed crop.* Gram and peas have made great strides, chiefly, of course. as a second crop. Normally some 20 per cent. of the net cropped area is twice-cropped in the same year. Speaking generally I should describe the crop statistics as showing a good average standard, with a high percentage of cotton. The large area under tall crops, which produce valuable cattle-fodder as well as grain for human consumption, is perhaps a concomitant of the extensive trade in ghi noticed by the Settlement Officer. This appears to be carried on by the Brahman and Ahir cultivators who form the backbone of the tenantry.

- 11. The nett cropped area would seem to have decreased somewhat, but the decrease is not easy to locate. It will be noticed that the total kharif and rabi areas of the last settlement together make up the total cultivated area, which is presumably the nett area. The recent corresponding figures are the sum of the kharif, rabi, and zaid areas, less the double-cropped area. The kharif figures of the last settlement are probably understated because no dofasli area at all is recorded, though there must have been some, and I have concluded from my observation of figures of other settlements made circa 1870 that the recorded kharif area in those days was generally that area which bore a kharif crop only in the year of record. Now rice and maize are the Etawah crops which are most commonly followed by a second crop now-a-days and I am led to the opinion that the area under rice in particular is largely understated. This conclusion is confirmed by the detailed examination of the assessments of the two tahsils, Etawah and Bidhuna, which fell to me. The bulk of the old fallow appear to be in the jhabar or hard clay, which had gone out of cultivation as a result of successive years of light rainfall and this as a rule grows early rice only. Apart from this I doubt if there is much real netw change in the cultivated area, and the decrease, having occurred in precarious land which can never produce anything more than a cheap crop, is of no great moment.
- 12. The district is now commanded almost all over by the two branch canals, the chief exceptions being—
 - (a) A portion of the north of Bidhuna tahsil beyond the Purha and Rind rivers:
 - (b) The Sirsa-Sengar doab in the Etawah tahsil:
 - (c) Part of the kharka tract:
 - (d) The Jamnapar tract.

These tracts between them probably account, at the most, for 20 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, so that nearly 80 per cent. of the whole area can be reached by canal-water, though not always in useful quantities. In this respect the doab portion of the district, to my surprise, compares well with almost any. In the first two of the excepted tracts, however, there is plenty of well-irrigation: the jamnapar, on the other hand, is practically waterless. At the last settlement

^{*} It is possible, however, that the distinction between wheat and barley in combination may not have been carefully made at the last settlement.

[†] Appendix VI, paragraph 15 of report and prefatory note to Appendix I.

the area irrigable from the canal (then introduced into the pachar only) was just under 105,000 acres. The area actually irrigated from both canals in the "year of verification" exceeded 155,000 acres, and the total area irrigable from canals must be somewhere about 250,000 acres. This increase is due to the enormous development in the canal system, namely, the construction of the Bhognipur branch through the ghar tract and minor extensions in the pachar. Wells have in consequence been largely displaced in the ghar, but they are still used to some extent even in those parts of the pachar where canal-water is available. On the whole the district, with the exception of the Jamnapar tract, is admirably protected.

13. The revision of records resulted in the disclosure of the following details of the area held for cultivation:—

Tenu	re.						Acres.
Non-occupan	оy	••	••	• •		• •	108,669
Ex-proprietar	У	• •	••	٠.	••		7,169
Occupancy	••			• •	••	••	379,421
Sir	••	••		••	••	••	41,627
Khudkasht	••	••	• •	••	••	••	18,324
Grain-rented	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	897
Rent-free and	favou	red tenures	• •	• •	• •	••	32,107
					Total	••	588,214

The most striking point about this table is the great preponderance of the occupancy tenure which covers very nearly two-thirds of the whole area in holdings and no less than 78 per cent. of the tenant area: while proprietary cultivation accounts for only 10.2 per cent. of the total area in holdings. The occupancy area has increased by no less than 13½ per cent., an indication that the landlords as a body have made no great effort to prevent the acquisition of rights.

- 14. Rents are paid almost entirely in cash, and have risen largely. Incidentally I may note that prices have risen well over 30 per cent. in the case of produce that is usually sold, and Mr. Moreland, the late Director of Land Records, estimated that the price of wheat had already risen by 34 per cent. in 1899. Those occupancy tenants who already had their rights at the last settlement paid Rs. 5·11 per acre as a body at the end of its term as compared with Rs. 3·93 per acre at its beginning—a rise of 30 per cent.—while those who acquired rights after the settlement and 8 years or more before its close were found to be paying Rs. 5·30 per acre or 35 per cent. above the occupancy average of last settlement, and the newest occupancy tenants are paying 47 per cent. above that average. Non-occupancy tenants, paying Rs. 7·15 per acre on the average were paying some 35 per cent, more all round than the 20-year tenants (rate Rs. 5·30), and this is very much the same result as was found in Fatehpur and Allahabad which were under re-settlement at the same time as Etawah. The development of rents has therefore been normal.
- 15. The great bulk of the area being tenant land the assessment naturally depends chiefly upon the treatment of the rents before their incorporation into the accepted assets. The rates adopted as circle rates were based in the main upon those found to be paid by occupancy tenants of at least 20 years' standing. The rates of such tenants have come to be regarded of late as providing a fair standard for judging of the adequacy of occupancy rents. If fairly recorded, as they seem to be in Etawah, they represent the rates at which zamindars were willing to allow occupancy rights to accrue up to about 8 years ago: they have probably not been enhanced since and they are obviously paid by tenants who, as a body, can have had little difficulty in paying them. Here they are below the rates paid by the newest occupancy tenants and fully 20 per cent. below the competition rates paid by non-occupancy tenants soil for soil;* in other words they result in giving a reasonable but not excessive privilege to occupancy tenants of some 20 per cent. by comparison with competition

^{*} This is clear from Appendix VII, which shows that a valuation of the non-occupancy holdings at circle rates gives an incidence of Rs. 5.36 per acre, as compared with Rs. 7.12 the incidence of the recorded rent and Rs. 6.75 the incidence of the accepted rent.

rates. In their actual application to occupancy holdings it will be noticed that they give a valuation of some Rs. 1,25,600 or about 6 per cent. above the recorded rent: but the accepted rent is Rs. 1,54,016 or 7½ per cent. above. This is the net result of the rejection of many of the rents of the old occupancy tenants as inadequate at the present day and the substitution therefor of a valuation which includes such enhancement as the Settlement Officer was prepared to decree at once on the zamindar's application, while at the same time certain existing rents, which were already above the standard, but were apparently perfectly capable of regular collection, were accepted. On the other hand a few unusually high occupancy rents were rejected as excessive and were taken for the purposes of the assessment at a figure below that recorded. The excess over the valuation is distributed over a considerable number of mahals and is not material in many, while it would have been smaller had not the Settlement Officer sometimes unnecessarily rejected recorded rents which were sufficiently close to the standard. On the whole the accepted occupancy rental corresponds very closely with the standard valuation. In paragraph 32 of the report Mr. Liddiard records that at the time of writing about Rs. 40,000 of the anticipated enhancement of rent had been actually ordered by the courts, and a larger sum was probably decreed before all the cases were decided. In any case a large balance remained to be made good by private agreement between the zamindars and the tenants: but no doubt Mr. Liddiard's anticipation that this would be effected without difficulty has been realised.

- 16. The question of caste-privilege in rents has not been noticed in the report, nor does it appear to have been discussed in detail in the rent-rate reports. It is probable that it is much less common in the centre and west of the province than the east—in fact I do not think it has ever been definitely remarked upon anywhere except in Oudh and in districts from Allahabad eastwards. There were, however, casual references to privileges or favour enjoyed by Thakurs, particularly in estates owned by their caste-fellows, and Sir Duncan Baillie enjoined upon the Settlement Officer the need for caution in rejecting Thakur rents as inadequate and making large additions to them if the landlords applied for enhancement. No doubt this injunction bore fruit, though no privilege was formally recognised.
- The non-occupancy rents were, some of them, as usual, too high to be accepted as a safe basis of assessment and in the gross a deduction of Rs. 40.368 or some 5½ per cent. was made from the recorded figures. Mr. Liddiard has shown in his 24th paragraph that in fact a reduction of over 12 per cent. was made in 1,509 mahals, while the recorded rents were inadequate in 682 mahals. In the remaining 2,616 mahals they seem to have been accepted as fair and capable of regular realisation. The table in Appendix IV of the report, however, shows that out of an average demand of Rs. 26,14,190 in the 10 years preceding this settlement Rs. 22,60,261 was recorded as 'collected, showing an average deficit of 13.5 per cent. I do not find any detailed discussion of this considerable deficit either in this final report or in the detailed rent-rate and assessment reports, but it is unlikely that the figures represent the true state of affairs, at least as regards the sum which with reasonably good management ought to be realisable from year to year. In the first place a full two-thirds of the tenant area is held in occupancy right and the rents are palpably not excessive as a whole, and with occupancy tenants holding at a reasonable rent there is no excuse for arrears. A suit, with the danger of ejectment if the decree is not satisfied, is a most efficient engine for enforcing payment. The occupancy rents as attested at the revision of records were close on 20 lakhs, as against a demand of less than 72 lakhs from non-occupancy tenants. The rents of the latter are, as I have noted, fixed on a scale not more than 25 per cent. higher than the occupancy rents and an average balance of anything like 31 lakhs on their total is inconceivable. The record, therefore, is quite unreliable, partly, no doubt, owing to the inefficiency of the land records staff, and partly to the negligence of many owners to get their collections recorded in the patwaris' papers. While examining the assessments of the Etawah and Bidhuna

tahsils I was careful to observe the action taken in making allowances for instability and was able to detect but few instances where the Settlement Officer had been niggardly: and I do not find that Sir Duncan Baillie, who reviewed the detailed assessments of the Auraiya and Bharthana tahsils, found reason to criticise the Settlement Officer's action in this respect.

- 18. The valuation of the assumption areas calls for little remark. Sir and khudkasht in this district are not of great importance, owing to the existence of several substantial estates whose owners cannot and do not do much cultivation on their own account. The valuation was made almost universally at circle rates, i.e., at the rates paid by occupancy tenants for the different soil classes. The Board remarked that a modification of the rates would have been suitable in some cases and altered the proposed revenue where a modified valuation affected the assets materially, but, as a rule, the valuation was fair enough. From a total valuation of over Rs. 3,06,000 a sum of Rs. 47,040 was deducted for the benefit of small proprietors who required it. The deduction amounts to 15.3 per cent. of the total valuation and is short of the maximum 25 per cent. which might have been granted because two-fifths of the sir is sub-let and is therefore sir only in name. The Settlement Officer, moreover, refused concessions in some cases where they would have resulted in a reduction of revenue. The Board did not always approve of this procedure when it produced an unfair distribution of the revised demand in similar villages or mahals of the same village.
- 19. The rent-free area is substantial. It is, as usual, of a generally poor class: its inferiority is demonstrated by the fact that a valuation at circle rates gives an all-round incidence of Rs. 4.51 per acre only as compared with Rs. 5.57 in the case of occupancy holdings: and it is probable that it receives less attention, soil for soil, than ordinary tenants' land. Hence it has been valued, as a rule, at reduced rates, the net effect being to reduce the valuation by 8 annas an acre.
- 20. The additions for sayar amount in the aggregate to Rs. 16,711, the income generally taken into account being receipts from grazing fees and saltpetre, and more considerable sums derived from periodical cuttings of dhak jungle. The most stable and regular income of the sort is that derived from the Fisher forest, close to Etawah, where large areas of ravine land have been placed under the management of the Forest department, Government having taken a lease from the zamindars in order to demonstrate the value of the land for producing babul trees and grass. The possibilities of further developments in this direction are considerable, and Mr. Liddiard himself demarcated some 17,000 acres more of land suitable for afforestation.
- 21. As for improvements there was little to allow for in the ghar tract, where, owing to the great depth of the water-bearing strata, wells were always difficult to construct and where the canal has rendered them almost unnecessary. In the pachar, however, wells continue to supplement the canal-irrigation and where the zamindars have constructed them they have been allowed for, the total deduction being Rs. 10,542.
- 22. The only other item requiring notice in the accepted assets is the addition for land thrown out of cultivation, which consists partly of land now absorbed in the inhabited site of Etawah town and still liable to assessment, but is more often equivalent to the actual shortage of cultivated area in the year of verification as compared with the average. The object of the additions was to secure a fair basis for a long-term assessment rather than to penalise deliberate attempts to obscure the regular assets. The matter therefore received careful scrutiny from the Board and in the great majority of cases the additions were disallowed as unnecessary, the deficit in cultivation being ascribed to fluctuations of season and being seen not to affect the assets materially. In a few cases they were allowed to pass as providing a fair compromise which would probably be more acceptable to the zamindars than the alternative, a short-term settlement on reduced assets.

- 23. This is a convenient point at which to notice the total area actually assessed, which is 587,192 acres. Mr. Liddiard claims this to be fair and safe, though it is 40,510 acres or 7.4 per cent. in excess of that actually cultivated in the year of verification and nearly 36,000 acres in excess of the area cultivated at last settlement. Of the total excess, however, 24,676 acres are included in occupancy holdings, of which they represent 6.5 per cent. and so much of it is therefore regularly held to rent by permanent tenants. Its presence in holdings in individual villages was always carefully noted and its character was considered in connection with the acceptance or rejection of recorded rents. The fallow assessed in nonoccupancy holdings is 6,867 acres or 6.3 per cent. Here also an exceptional area of fallow was regarded as an element of precariousness and percentage deductions were usually made for instability, the area assessed remaining at that actually included in holdings. In sir the fallow assessed is 3,599 acres or 8.78 per cent. In practice a good deal of this is found, curiously enough, in the jhabar or precarious rice-land which the zamindars seem in many villages to keep in their own hands, so that they can make the most of it by sub-letting in favourable years. Such land was usually taken into account at a low valuation in order to allow for the intermittent character of the income. Finally a considerable area (5,333 acres) of fallow was taken into account in the rent-free areas. This is 16.7 per cent. of the whole, but it is spread over a very large number of mahals and the few odd acres in each make little practical difference, the more particularly as the valuation was generally very lenient. On the whole, therefore, the area assessed may be regarded as safe, any excessive fallow having been leniently treated and given due consideration. In the Jumnapar tract old fallow in assumption areas was entirely omitted from valuation.
- 24. The total net assets as calculated by the Settlement Officer are Rs. 33,16,596 and the gross revenue (including nominal demands on revenue-free mahals) proposed by him was Rs. 16,00,976* or 48.18 per cent. The total revenue approved by the Board and sanctioned by Government is Rs. 15,89,774 being Rs. 11,202 less than that proposed by the Settlement Officer, and giving a gross enhancement of Rs. 2,46,596 in realisable revenue and Rs. 3,361 in nominal demands. Allowing, however, for owners' rate, which averaged Rs. 68,835 in the 3 years preceding the year of verification the nett gain to Government will be Rs. 1,77,761 in realisable revenue. The percentage of gross enhancement in realisable revenue is 18.63 per cent. and of nett enhancement (allowing for owners' rate) 13.43 per cent. The incidence of the new demand on each acre cultivated is Rs. 2.91 and on each acre assessed Rs. 2.71.
- 25. The enhancement of course is not evenly distributed. In the unirrigated Jamnapar tract, for instance, the enhancement is Rs. 4,940 or 5.23 per cent. only and the incidence on the cultivated area is Rs. 1.93 per acre: in the packar tract, where canal-irrigation had already been introduced at the last settlement, the gross enhancement is Rs. 98,925 or 13.64 per cent. and the nett enhancement allowing for owner's rate Rs. 80,693 or 10.85 per cent., the incidence on the cultivated area being Rs. 3.17 per acre: while in the ghar tract, in which canal-irrigation was introduced after last settlement, the gross enhancement is Rs. 1,46,092 or 28.09 per cent., or allowing for owners' rate Rs. 95,705 or 16.78 per cent., the incidence on the cultivated area being Rs. 2.84.
- 26. In the correspondence that took place before the present revision was undertaken it was estimated that the nett assests would be roughly 30:45 lakhs. This estimate assumed a nett accepted tenants' rental of about 26:15 lakhs. The rents actually attested at the revision of records were close upon 28 lakhs and those accepted, after allowing for enhancements of occupancy rents, are 29:13 lakhs, nearly 3 lakhs higher than the estimate. On the other hand the nett valuation of the sir and khudkasht is some Rs. 50,000 lower than the estimate and the

^{*} This figure is found by totalling the assessments proposed in the various assessment reports.

That mentioned in the final report (paragraph 30) is Rs. 15,98,214, and appears to be wrong.

valuation of the grain-rented and rent-free areas some Rs. 29,000 higher. In the final result the assets are nearly 23 lakhs higher than the estimate. In my recent note on the Fatehpur settlement I commented on the extreme difficulty of foreoasting assets accurately and this district affords a further illustration of that difficulty, which arises in reality from the absence of data in the ordinary records for forming an opinion as to the fair current rates for occupancy tenants. In this case the enhancement of occupancy rents taken into account is over 12 lakhs, as compared with an estimate of Rs. 30,000, and the low assumed occupancy rate affected the estimated valuation of the assumption areas. Consequently the gross enhancement is 2½ lakhs instead of 1½ to 1½ lakhs estimated, and the nett enhancement, allowing for owners' rate which will now almost disappear, is 14 lakhs instead of Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 60,000. It should be noted, however, that the average owners' rate now taken into account is only Rs. 69,000, whereas in the forecast of the results it was taken at Rs. 81,000 on the figures of ten years, the extreme fluctuations in the period having been from Rs. 69,500 to Rs. 1,02,600. If Rs. 81,000 be taken as a more fair average the nett enhancement is reduced by Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 1,66,000.

27. Mr. Liddiard has allocated the enhancement proposed by him as follows:-

					Ks.
(Absorption of) average owners' rate		• •	••	••	68 ,835
Further enhancement due to canals	• •				30,376
Restoration of jamas in certain deter	illages	• •	••	6,062	
Extension of (holdings) area					58,174
Due to rise in (rent)-rates		**	**	••	94,950
50	128	200	Total	••	2,58,397

If it is desired to separate the figures for the Etawah and Bhognipur branches of the canal this can be done with case. For the rest there is little room for argument. The holdings area increased by 31,000 acres, doubtless in the poorer soils and an estimate of a revenue of Rs 1.87 per acre is fair enough for it. The balance of nearly Rs. 95,000 is due to a rise in general rent-rates apart from the increase due to the extension of canal-irrigation.

28. To sum up, the district is fully populated with reference to its cultivated area: it is fully irrigated wherever the canals can be tapped, and largely protected by wells in other parts, save in the tract south of the Jamna where irrigation is not possible at all: the cultivated area is full and extensions can occur, broadly speaking, only in the jhabar (hard clay) tracts in favourable seasons. On the other hand the district does not produce commercial crops, saving cotton, on any great area. The main improvement that has taken place since the last settlement has been the introduction of the canal in the ghar tract, where wells were hardly known, the founding of new hamlets in both the ghar and the pachar, and the spread of good average cultivation over larger areas. In short the enhancement is attributable to the canals and a general improvement during 40 years of tranquil conditions, which have been disturbed occasionally by local troubles in the shape of hailstorms and more seriously by the three most recent famines, which affected the Jamnapar tract, the kharka villages along the high bank of the Jamna and the small isolated tracts elsewhere which are out of reach of irrigation.

29. The last settlement, which was carried out by the late Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Crosthwaite, with Mr. W. E. Neale as Assistant Settlement Officer, certainly took into account "prospective assets," upon which an assessment would not be based at the present day, that is to say, it anticipated developments in the rents which were expected to occur within ten years or so after the settlement, and consequently it also took in advance some of the enhancement which might have been imposed now. It does not, however, seem to have pressed heavily on the zamindars, partly because it brought no large enhancement and partly because it was well distributed. The present tahsil of Bidhuna, which got the lowest enhancement of all at the last settlement, and again gets less enhancement (8.4 per cent.) than any tract save the Jamnapar, is the most isolated part of the main body of

the district and is less fully developed than the rest. Besides, it has some more pronounced elements of precariousness.

30. The settlement may now be submitted to Government for formal confirmation, the detailed assessments by tahsils and tracts having already been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The term of the settlement has already been fixed as follows:—

Tahsil.			Period.			
		Date of expiry.	Cis-Jamna.		Jamnapar.	
Auraiya	.,	June 80th, 1943	30 years	•••	281 years.	
Bharthna	••	June 30th, 1944	80 ,,		29} "	
Etawah	••	December 30th, 1944	30 ,,	••	30 ,,	
Bidhuna	••	December 30th, 1944	30 ,,			

The Board suggested that in the Etawah and Bidhuna tahsils the term should expire on 30th June, 1945, but the Government was averse to applying to the Government of India for sanction to a term exceeding 30 years. If it is not too late, I venture to suggest that in that case it will be more convenient to let the term expire on June 30th, 1944. This will avoid a change of demands in the middle of an agricultural year, and this is a matter of no small importance in the management of the revenue accounts. I apprehend that it is still open to the Government to fix the date finally, with reference to section 94 (2) of the Land Revenue Act.

- 31. The settlement was preceded by a revision of the records, in connection with which Deputy Collectors were appointed Assistant Record Officers. The brunt of this work fell upon B. Chhail Bihari Lal, who was attached to the district throughout the operations. The maps were corrected and brought up to date everywhere, those which had been made by professional agency in anticipation of the revision of the settlement at the expiry of the original term being adopted and corrected. The outline maps which had been made by the professional survey were also filled in. Elsewhere the old Shahjahani maps compiled at the former settlement under Mr. Neale's superintendence were merely corrected. The district has now, therefore, two types of maps—in the Etawah and Bharthna tabsils old Shahjahani maps, and in Auraiya and Bidhuna maps originally compiled by the Survey department or of which at least the boundary outline was scientifically plotted in.
- 32. An attempt was made to conduct the revision of records along with the Settlement Officer's inspection, but this led to several inconveniences and Mr. Liddiard was compelled to force the pace and get a good portion of the Etawah and Bidhuna tabsils done in advance of his inspections. There is no doubt that, when a revision is undertaken, the most convenient and economical course is to begin it a full year ahead of the Settlement Officer. It is highly creditable, however, that with this handicap and in spite of other calls on the patwari staff during the scarcity of 1913-14 Mr. Liddiard was able to finish the assessments practically within the allotted time. They could not all be declared in time to secure the enhanced revenue immediately on the expiry of the old term, but the loss was not substantial. The work of revision of records was not finally wound up until the end of March, 1915.
- 33. The cost of the whole operations was Rs. 2,56,225 up to the end of November, 1914, but the delay in the completion of the records entailed a further expenditure of about Rs. 10,000, bringing the total cost to about Rs. 2,66,225, as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 2,40,000. Of this total sum Mr. Liddiard would assign about 1½ lakhs to the work of assessment proper and the balance 1·1 lakhs

directly to the cost of revising the records. It is, however, impossible to make more than a rough allocation.

- 34. One special feature of the litigation before the settlement courts was the large number (3,924) of suits for the resumption of rent-free grants. The district being under settlement such suits had to be filed in the court of the Settlement Officer, but it was obviously impossible for him to try them all. The Assistant Record Officers (in their capacity of Assistant Settlement Officers) and the special Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Sloan, were invested under section 226 of the Land Revenue Act with the power of Assistant Collectors, 1st class, to dispose of these suits, and in fact disposed of a large number of them, apart from those decided by Mr. Liddiard himself. When other work was completed a large number of these cases were still pending and Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer and specially invested with power to try them. The results are not described in detail, but it would seem that roughly half the suits were successful, that is, they resulted in resumption of the grant and ejectment of the holders, or in a declaration of tenancy and assessment to rent, or in a declaration of proprietary right and assessment to revenue. The large number of institutions was due to the expiry of the twelve years' term after the coming into force of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, old grants being no longer absolutely resumable after that time.*
- 35. Mr. Liddiard's work was commended for its thoroughness by Sir Duncan Baillie, who reviewed all the rent-rate reports and more than half the detailed assessments and criticised them adversely only in smaller details. With the general results, if I may add my own testimony, based upon the examination of the assessments of nearly two whole tabsils, the Government may be thoroughly satisfied. Mr. Sloan, who framed the assessments of the Bidhuna tabsil, has already received the commendation of the Board.
- 36. The settlement has not been long enough in force to permit of any conclusions being formed as to its working. There have been very few appeals against the assessments and in only five mahals have I thought it necessary to interfere in appeal.

सत्यमेव जयते

P. HARRISON,

6th December, 1915 15th February, 1916.

Settlement Commissioner.

^{*} There was some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the subordinate officers to try these suits and as to the court which could hear appeals from their decrees. On a reference under section 195 of the Tenancy Act, the High Court held that the suits must be deemed to have been decided by Assistant Collectors of the first class, whatever the description of the court appearing on the record and that appeals 1-y as provided in the Tenancy Act.

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* Sub-divisional

ditto

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FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE ETAWAH DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

THE Etawah district is one of the southern doab districts in the western part of the province. Surrounded on its west, north, and east by the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, and Cawnpore it has for its southern boundary the Gwalior State, and the Bundelkhand district of Jalaun: and the two southern neighbours differentiate Etawah somewhat from the other typical doab districts. For many years the district was in the Agra division: it is now in the Allahabad division. The ease with which the change was effected is typical of the way in which the district hovers in many ways between the more distinctive characteristics of the eastern and western divisions.

In shape the district is a compact rhomboid, with its greater length running north-west to south-east; the length approximating 55 miles while the depth from north to south averages rather over 30 miles. The total area is 1,688.25 square miles or 1,080,481 acres. For administrative purposes the district is divided into four tahsils, two of which, the Etawah and Bharthna tahsils, cover slices of the district from north to south and cut right across the topographical divisions; Auraiya tahsil in the south-east also cuts right across the topographical divisions, but Bidhuna tahsil is homogeneous, lying in the north-west corner of the district. Owing to the fact that the administrative divisions cut across the topographical divisions I show the area in tabular form:—

			Topographical divisions.						
	Administrative divisions or tabsils.			Ghar and Kharka.	Jumna Chambal doab.	Chambal par.	Total.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Etawa <u>h</u>	••		86,120	134,404	53,042	••	273,566		
Bharthna	••		124,830	89,062	81,025	22,005	266,922		
Aurai ya			69,895	155,486	10,438	29,744	265,563		
Bidhuna	••		274,490	प्रमेव नयते		••	[274,430		
	Total	[555,275	378,952	94,505	51,749	1,080,481		

2. Topographically the Etawah district can be pictured as a series of long narrow belts of country like a section of soil strata laid out flat. Almost everything enters the district at the west boundary and runs through it southeastwards; topographical divisions, rivers, and drainage being copied in this respect by roads, railways, canals, and even to some extent by caste distribution. The northern belt is the broadest, covering half the district, having for its southern boundary the Sengar, a river which entering the district as a small stream from Mainpuri wends its increasing way south-eastwards down the district and passes into the Cawnpore district, a river of considerable size, and having served a most important role in the drainage system of the district. This whole belt north of the Sengar, locally known as the Pachar, is usar country. With the exceptions of a few sandy ridges and a belt of light but rich red loam in a long narrow belt which runs parallel with the Arind river, in Bidhuna tahsil, the soil of this tract is a strong soil; a good stiff loam; uniform in character and value throughout the tract. Under regular irrigation and manuring it gives a good return, a better return than any other soil in the district; but it is a soil which very easily gets out of condition and requires a lot of work and some irrigation to keep it at its best. Over large stretches however

Situation and boundaries.

Physical characteristics.

the usar salts prevent cultivation or the growth of anything but a rank grass; while plains of considerable extent especially toward the north are like snow fields, dazzling with a reh efflorescence which kills anything, eating away even the stone boundary pillars along the canal bank or roadside. Other large tracts of uncultivated land in the Pachar are to be found in extensive depressions, some of which form lakes holding water all the year round, others get flooded in the rains and when dried up leave a very hard jhabar soil; the more favourably situated of which provide rice cultivation in years of good suitable rainfall.

The second belt of country, the Ghar, running the whole length of the district, reaches from the right bank of the Sengar southwards to the ridge above the Jumna; it is never more than a few miles wide. At the west end of the district owing to the Sirsa nadi, a small stream which enters the district at its south-west corner from Agra, the western end of this tract is somewhat poor in character. Much of the land along the Sirsa and near its junction with the Sengar is inferior; and sand dunes of considerable extent radiate from Jaswantnagar. Eastward from Etawah however the Ghar has very gentle undulations with a tendency of the lower levels to settle towards the centre, while the land rises towards the ridges overlooking the Sengar on the north and the Jumna on the south; until in Auraiya there is a fairly clearly defined backbone of depression down the centre of the tract with higher and lighter land on the south and north. The soil of the depressions approximates very much to the stiff loam of the Pachar; while the higher levels have a lighter sandy loam very easy to plough and very productive when sown with millets, and with barley rather than wheat.

Below the Ghar, runs the Kharka, by which is meant that strip of country, lying along the north bank of the Jumna, which depends for its formation and character on the river itself; ravines which have been carved out by erosion, lowlying land in the old river beds which the Jumna has successively abandoned, and alluvial lands within the influence of the river at the present time. The width of the tract varies considerably and constantly; narrow at the west end it gradually increases especially near and below the junction of the Jumna with the Chambal. In the Etawah and Bharthna tahsils the Kharka is so narrow and the villages are so often of the long narrow shape running up from the river bank well into the Ghar where they have the advantages of upland cultivation and canal-irrigation that I have not kept the Kharka separate from the Ghar for assessment purposes. The cultivation in the Kharka proper is poor in the ravine lands which are stony, often on a steep slope and always out of reach of full cultivation or proper watching. The lowlying bays in the old river beds vary largely according to level; but generally increasing in value down the river. The soil in all the Jumna Kachars by which name these lowlying sweeps are generally called is a whitish sandy soil, but below Bhareh where the big rivers meet there is a mixture of sand with Chambal clay and the result is a rich soil not too difficult to work. Alluvial lands similarly increase in extent and value from west to east down the river, the conflux of the Jumna and Chambal being the most important influence.

The Chambal-Jumna doab, the fourth belt, is cut short at Bharch where the two rivers meet soon after entering the Auraiya tahsil. The doab has two central level plateaus of good light soil: one in Etawah tahsil and one in Bharthna tahsil. The two plateaus are separated from each other and surrounded on all sides by ravines of considerable area, steep and barren. One or two lowlying bays occur on the Jumna side and also alluvial lands; the Chambal provides some good alluvial land but very little in the way of Kachar land. The whole country is wild and desolate; incapable of irrigation, and perhaps more suited for pastoral uses than agricultural. The residents, however, mainly Thakurs, love their home lands with an intensity deep even for an Indian villager; and on the whole with service in the Army, police, and elsewhere, work out a comfortable standard of life.

Wilder and more inaccessible still is the last topographical division, a strip of 22 villages south of the Chambal, the eastern end being mostly lowlying land, the

south and western rising to high lands adjoining Gwalior State. The Chambal ravines are reinforced by the wild country along the Kunwari Nadi—a river which carries a full and rapid flood in the rains but dries up except for deep pools by December and January. Much of the lower land in the tract is very good; and the alluvial is magnificent in places: the uplands are also good, being a somewhat stiffer soil than in the Jumna-Chambal doab. The country being entirely dependent on the rainfall and river flooding is scarcely a good or safe agricultural proposition but the present source of income reinforced by afforestation giving improved cattle-breeding and dairy farming might well make the whole south of the district most prosperous.

Drainage system.

- 3. Besides the Kunwari, the Chambal, and Jumna rivers which have already been mentioned, the Sindhi just touches the south-east corner of the tract south of the Chambal. These four rivers drain and over-drain the southern part of the district; the rain-water running off at a pace which does considerable damage by erosion. Above the Jumna ravines however, a high ridge forms a watershed; and the Ghar drains into the Sengar directly except for the small tract at the west end which drains in the Sirsa Nadi and so into the Sengar. The drainage is everywhere good and easy. There is not and never can be extensive or prolonged dangers of waterlogging in the Ghar. About 1890 there was local trouble west of Etawah owing to the canal and railway crossing and recrossing each other; but this was immediately removed by a somewhat long drainage cut which eventually enters the Sengar north of Etawah, and another cut down towards the Jumna. No trouble now exists or is likely to recur. The drainage of the Pachar is either into the Sengar direct, or into the Ahneya and Puraha Nadi and so into the Arind; or into the Arind river direct. The Arind eventually flows into the Jumna. The watershed between the Sengar and rivers north of it lies in places rather north of the Etawah Branch canal; and a good deal of work has been required and has been done by the Canal department. The Ahneya and Puraha originating in the jhils and lakes in the north-west corner of Etawah tahsil, drain a succession of depressions and narrow stretches of land on either side of them. The Arind enters the district from Farrukhabad and drains the more northern and eastern parts of Bidhuna tahsil. I have not seen the district in a very wet year, much less in a cycle of wet years; and much of the drainage work has been done subsequently to the wet cycle at the end of the eighties; and the very admission that there has been a necessity for the Canal department to take the matter up involves an admission that the matter has not been free of difficulties; but, so far as a layman can judge, the Canal department seems to be master of the situation and I see no reason to anticipate any drainage troubles in the future. The Pandu river must also be mentioned for although only draining a very small area in the north-east corner of the Bidhuna tahsil, it alone of the rivers in this district flows into the Ganges.
- 4. The climate of Etawah resembles that of the neighbouring districts of Agra and Mainpuri, having a severe hot weather especially in May and early June, when the west wind can be very fierce, a cold winter with sharp frosts, and a moderate rainfall in July, August, and September. Except in the rains the climate is generally dry and even in the rains a dry and most refreshing west wind is frequently coming up. It is this fresh dryness which has gained Etawah its reputation as a health resort. The reputation is justified but applies mostly if not entirely to the ridges above the ravines on the north of the Jumna and the whole of the country south of the Jumna. The Pachar is fairly healthy but suffers from a high water level and much standing water from the break of the rains till perhaps as late as January, and is therefore malarious. It is unfortunate that while the healthy Ghar is admirably supplied with dispensaries and medical aid, the Pachar's greater need is only met by two dispensaries, Bidhuna and Phaphund, and of these two Phaphund only serves a small corner of the Pachar in the south-east.

Climate and rainfall.

The rainfall statistics show an average of 30.31 inches a year with a heavier rainfall towards the east end and a lighter rainfall towards the west end:—

	Etawah.	Bharth n a.	Auraiya.	Bidhuna.	Whole district.	
Average per year from 1876—1913.	28.26	28.95	31.75	82.44	80.31	

This feature is more marked when the maximum rainfalls for single years are Only three times has Etawah tahsil exceeded 40 inches in a year. Bharthna has exceeded five times, but has never reached 50 inches. Auraiya has six forties and two fifties to its credit.' Bidhuna has five forties, two fifties and one sixty. Years of drought are more uniform. But the district has passed through distinct cycles during the currency of the settlement. After nine years of rather scanty rainfall a period of very heavy rainfall set in for eleven years from 1884-85 up till 1894-95, both years inclusive; the average for those years is 38.21 inches with a record of 27.18 inches as the lowest for any one year. This cycle was succeeded, from 1895-96 up to 1907-08, by a cycle of 13 dry years averaging 27.50 inches only; the rainfall in four separate years falling below 20 inches, and the highest rainfall recorded being 40.23 inches-a figure which had been beaten four times in the previous 11 years. From 1908 to 1913 the rainfall was average in quantity and uniform in distribution. The figures are interesting but the effects of the variations on local prosperity are very mixed. The north and northeast of the district like heavy rain for the rice; in the southern dry tracts good rains are of great importance: but the larger part of the district in the centre is canal protected and probably prefers a moderate rainfall.

Communications and markets.

5. The East Indian Railway main line runs through the district and serves it admirably both for passengers and goods. There has been no extension of railway communication since last settlement. The road communications have received a spurt of development during the last year or two. There has been for centuries a trade route down the Ghar connecting Agra with Kalpi and Allahabad. The present road generally lying to the north of the old road, the alignment of which can be traced by its kos pillars and bridges, is now being metalled throughout the district. Another main road running west and east is from Etawah through Bharthna to Bidhuna, this is at present a third class kacheha District Board road: to metal this road would be, it is true, a large project of 32 miles; but it would link up two tahsil head quarters with the district head quarters, and would give the whole of Bidhuna tahsil very much easier access to a good market: and in the matter of markets Bidhuna wants opening up. All other roads radiate from the various railway stations: pakka roads connecting Etawah with the districts of Mainpuri and Farrukhabad northwards, and with the Gwalior State southwards : pakka roads also join Dibiapur station with Auraiya town market and with Phaphund; Achalda station with Bidhuna; and Bharthna station with Lakhna. For other markets kachcha roads exist and are generally adequate. The tracts south of the Jumna are provided with as good a supply of roads as the nature of the country permits; the Customs road running the whole length from west to east and good cross roads joining it with the Agra-Kalpi road at Etawah and Chakarnagar; while ferries are numerous all down the river. Many parts of the tract are, however, unavoidably inaccessible.

The general scheme of roads is excellent; but the traffic they have to carry is tremendously heavy in a good agricultural year and cuts up the kankar badly; while on the kachcha roads all the approaches to the Sengar and the Jumna river are apt to become drains rather than roads whenever it rains owing to the softness of the earth, and the expenditure on repairs must be heavy with very little return for the money.

The markets of the district are Etawah, Auraiya, and Jaswantnagar towns, and a large number of country bazaars which help as collecting and distributing centres. The Pachar is curiously devoid of these bazaars; but the railway stations of Bharthna,

Achalda, and Dibiapur have developed some local trade. Phaphund, once a tahsil head quarters, is decadent. The Ghar has traditionally greater aspirations, having always been a trade route; and numerous sarais and large villages have their banyas and traders still prosperous; but I think the tendency is for the bigger centre to gather in the trade at the expense of the smaller ones. Jaswantnagar is a very large country bazaar, and deserves separate mention, but is perhaps too near Etawah to develop very fast or very extensively. Auraiya at the far south-east corner of the district is really beyond the influence of Etawah and is, a place of considerable importance, having one large and two small ginning mills; cotton, ghi and money-lending with some grain-dealing and the import of miscellaneous articles being the main stay of local trade. The East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway organize the carting of merchandise to Dibiapur and Kalpi stations through out-agencies and the amount of traffic passed through is considerable. Auraiya was indeed at last settlement spoken of as the main cotton market in the district, a position which it does not now hold, but the miscellaneous and ghi trades seem to have extended, largely and the town seems to have maintained its prosperity. Etawah is the main trade centre of the district and to the rapid development of Etawah as a market and industrial centre during the last forty years, much of the agricultural prosperity must The establishment of large and numerous ginning mills, well organized, mainly, thanks to the Managers of West's Mill, undoubtedly helped to boom cotton. The ghi trade has reached very considerable dimensions: grain and piecegoods are dealt in largely: and the Etawah fair after several unsuccessful attempts seems at last to be establishing itself in popular favour. The rise in population shows the progress made: Etawah was one of the few cities in this province which showed an increase in the decade 1901-1911. The development has been steady and persistent as the figures taken from the Census Report 1911 show :---

Percents	ıge of i	nc reas	o fron	n 1872—1881	w	 13.65
"	19	,,	,,	1881 —189 1	ļ	 11.44
,,	,,	3,5	,,	18911901	ita	 9.71
**	,,	,,	"	1901-1911	77)	 6.53
Present	nonula	tion		THE REAL PROPERTY.	120	45 250

Prices.

- 6. As regards the rise in the prices of agricultural produce I hesitate to commit myself to detailed statistical assertion. The question is a special study and has recently been made the subject of a special enquiry by experts over the whole of India. The fact of a rise of prices of late years however seems incontestable: and the statistics printed in the appendix seem to suggest that a 25-33 per cent all-round rise is as low an estimate as could be taken. For the adjoining district of Mainpuri Mr. W. J. E. Lupton in comparing current prices with those of the period 1859-1871 (the period with which I also have to compare present figures) quoted figures to support a higher estimate than 25 per cent. and that was in 1904, and there has certainly been a further rise since 1904. General enquiries corroborate the statistical evidence entirely; Mr. W. E. Neale took 20 seers to the rupee for wheat and 10 seers to the rupce for cotton as in his opinion a fair selling price. No one expects to get 20 scers of wheat for a rupee now: on the contrary in October 1914 wheat was selling freely at seven seers a rupee in Auraiya tahsil at markets certainly not out of touch with the Auraiya town market itself. This autumn moreover it is interesting to record that after 1913 prices for cotton at five seers a rupee, exactly half Mr. W. E. Neale's valuation, the war temporarily brought prices down to the level of 10 seers a rupee, a position which was regarded as entirely abnormal. The importance of the general question to me however is that there has been a large and general rise in prices which can be safely accepted as a part cause of the rise in rents on which an enhancement of revenue is based.
- 7. Subsequent to 1871 with the exception of a slight set-back in Auraiya Population. and Bidhuna tahsils in 1891 the population of the whole district rose steadily and satisfactorily up till 1904. Then for several years the birth-rate dropped and the

death-rate rose considerably. In 1910 however the birth-rate recovered, showing a steady increase up to 1913 and the death-rate became normal after very bad years in 1906 and 1908. "The havor caused by plague and malaria" is the explanation given by the Census Commissioner in 1911. Similar variations in population occurred in most of the doab districts: and therefore there is no need to look for any special local causes. As regards plague general enquiries led me to think that the healthy, well-drained, airy villages in the Kharka and the southern Ghar suffered less than the more closely-packed and less well-drained villages in the Pachar. Fever also undoubtedly takes its heaviest toll in the Pachar. Bidhuna tahsil, lying as it does wholly in the Pachar, shows the heaviest decrease, where the figures are considered with respect to administrative areas: and moreover this tahsil shows an actual decrease of population as compared with the figures of last settlement. For this there is a further subsidiary cause which while possibly affecting the whole Pachar to some extent became very noticeable in certain eastern villages in Bidhuna tahsil: namely that the large jhabar tracts are suited only for rice cultivation in years of heavy rainfall or rather in a series of years of heavy rainfall. When the rain fails the population drifts off and is not easily recalled. None the less the population remains very dense and fairly uniform throughout all tahsils, except so far as Etawah city raises the incidence in Etawah tahsil and again with the exception of Etawah the population is almost entirely agricultural. In no other tahsil is there any town or market of sufficient size to maintain any population which does not partly at any rate rely on agriculture for its livelihood. Even in Auraiya town while the business men are nearly all zamindars as well as traders the market labourers are nearly all cultivators and field labourers on their free days and a similar state of affairs exists in all the other mofassil market towns.

Industries.

8. There is no industry of sufficient size to provide whole-time employment for any large number of people, the Bidhuma leather-work, the making of coarse glass (kanch) and the manufacture of bangles being the only organised attempts at the foundation of industries; and these attempts are at present quite undeveloped.

Proprietors,

9. The distribution of proprietary rights among the various eastes is shown in tabular form in comparison with the positions at last settlement. Sir Charles Crosthwaite's somewhat curiously worded heading no. 16 introduces an element of doubt, the elucidation of which could perhaps have been effected; but with the broad facts so clear and so satisfactory, the labour involved seemed excessive. The district has been and remains a stronghold of Thakur and Brahman zamindars: the former are descendants of the old fighting aristocracy; the latter in many cases appear to have been established for many generations but rose largely into their present position during the first half of the nineteenth century by money-lending and speculative purchases of real estate. The decrease in the Thakurs holdings is due to the collapse of the Rao of Khakhaoto which was imminent in 1870 and to the break-up of Bharch estate. At the present time there are two Thakur estates of considerable size in the eastern portion of the district, which will with difficulty weather the storm of financial collapse which appears to be hanging over them. Otherwise the Thakurs generally have held their own successfully. The Raja of Partabner has paid off some debts that had been allowed to accumulate and now seems likely to obtain a part at any rate of the Chakarnagar estate. The Raja of Malhajani has retained his position though the estate is a small one. The Raja of Ruru has actually increased the estate; while the Bhareh estate is being admirably nursed and it is hoped to recover many of their former villages. Among the smaller Thakurs there are several men who are consolidating very sound positions; while it is noteworthy that at the Bhareh sale two villages bought themselves in and have continued to prosper. The Brahmans have continued to increase their estates by money-lending and purchase; and their financial position is very strong. The increase in the area held by the Brahmans of the district has been greater than the figures suggest, because a large number of villages belonging to the Brahman family of the Chaudhri of Bishengarh

of Farrukhabad district came to the hammer during the currency of the settlement and although a considerable number of villages were bought up and devoted to the Gaya Parshad Trust of Cawnpore, a large number were bought up by all kinds and conditions of people in this district.

The Bharthna Ghar tract probably owns more zamindari than any other part of the district; and it is nearly all Brahman. The Rani of Lakhna has extended her estate considerably; but the management is now mainly in the hands of karindas. The Bhatele family of Birari, the Chaubey families of Andawa, Nagaria, and Mahewa, the Bojha Brahman family of Nasirpur, all living within a few miles of each other, have large zamindari seattered all over the district and are likely to extend rather than lose anything. The Kayasths include the large, prosperous, and well-managed Burhadana estate in the Auraiya Pachar and several smaller estates. By Khatri is meant mainly the Government treasurer in Etawah and his relatives, wealthy bankers, good business men and, so far as I have seen, sound landlords. Of the rest the Muhammadans usually rely on other sources of income in addition to their zamindari; the Kurmi owners are also Etawah merchants. The Banya and Mahajan elements are small and show hardly any advance. The Ahir, Lodhi, and Jat are primarily cultivators and zamindars only secondarily; and while success as cultivators seems to be a part of each man's birthright, success in zamindari management seems to be quite exceptional among them.

In the statement showing class of tenure again the figures are not exactly comparable to the figures of last settlement owing to the present closer definition of 17,248 acres. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the statement is the extension of the Bhaiyachari area, a class of tenure confined to the northern banks of the Jumna and the whole tract south of the Jumna. All these communities have kept up their position with remarkable courage hitherto; but I consider their position on paper is better than their actual condition. Debts on land take a long time to fructify and it is not a question as to how the co-sharers fared during the 1914 famine; it is the debts of ten, twenty, and thirty years ago which now determine the transfer of shares. It is a slow process; but the smaller co-sharers seem to be giving way to larger men occasionally of other castes, but more often of their own castes and even when it is to other estates, to men who are resident in the neighbourhood. One of the great safeguards of the Jumnapar country is that no one from the north side of the Jumna is very anxious to acquire shares there, much less to settle there; while the local Thakurs and Brahmans cling devotedly to their ravines and homes. The classes of pattidari villages show a decrease; but probably the bulk of the 17,248 acres under special heads come out of this decrease: the rest is partly due to partition proceedings at which a pattidari village becomes a series of small mahals. There does not seem to have been any absorption of pattidari villages into any central wealthy estates: if anything, the great increase in the number of mahals seems to suggest that the distribution of proprietary rights is spreading and the smaller holders like to get their land separately recorded and labelled into a mahal.

10. The distribution of the cultivators by caste throughout the district is fairly well marked. Ahirs seem to sweep across the whole Pachar, relieved by clusters of Thakurs and Brahmans and assisted by smaller numbers of many other castes among whom the Chamars are the most numerous. The Ghar, which has been the highway for travellers from many centuries, has in its half-deserted townships and now dilapidated sarais a very mixed population, but in the villages in the west end Thakurs and Brahmans and Chamars predominate, while eastward the Thakurs dropping out Lodhis come in considerable numbers and in Auraiya overflow into the south-eastern corner of the Pachar. The Kharka and the whole of the tracts south of the Jumna are mainly Thakurs; and the distribution of the tracts among the various Thakur class being very marked. North of the Jumna in Etawah and Bharthna tahsils and in the Bharthna Jumna-Chambal doab, Chaubans predominate, having followed the old Rajas of Partabner and Chakarnagar. The Etawah

Cultivators.

tahsil Jumna-Chambal doab is Bhadauria, leaning on the Raja of Bhadawar, who lives just across the Agra boundary. South of the Chambal, in the most eastern part of Jumna-Chambal doab, and along the Auraiya Kharka, Sengar and Parihar Thakurs are almost the only Thakurs found.

Details of the distribution of tenants in each tabil are given in the rent-rate reports; but the district totals of the area held by each caste show very clearly the importance of the castes named.:—

Serial no.	Castes.	Arca.	Percentage of leach caste to the whole.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22	Brahman Ahir Thakur Chamar Lodhi Kachhi Gararya Kayasth Kahar Teli Hajjam Bania Dhanuk Mallah Barhai Mahajan Gujar Lohar Muhammadan Kori Bhat Miscellanoous	101,995 98,616 59,297 47,713 87,647 36,162 20,842 7,041 6,491 5,590 5,102 4,769 4,255 3,956 3,739 2,997 2,808 1,611 1,552 26,882	20·81 20·23 12·17 9·79 7·72 7·42 4·28 1·44 1·33 1·15 1·05 1·98 ·93 ·89 ·87 ·61 ·62 ·58 ·33 ·58 ·32 5·52
	Total	487,325	100.00

The system of cultivation is the traditional sytem modified only where the advantage of the proposed improvement has been very clearly shown. That modifications are taken up when suitable, is proved by the extension of double cropping, by the habitual irrigation of cotton, and by the acceptance of the iron sugar-press in place of the old stone. But to make assurance doubly sure is a peasant's necessity: how far the cultivators in this district are or ought to be peasants, seems to depend upon two things: the size of the holdings and the caste of the owner. Those who are the peasants pure and simple rarely have more than one plough; they always work the whole holdings themselves without regular paid labour, and in the vast majority of cases pay their rent from the crops they raise. Into this class there fall without any doubt all the cultivators of castes other than Ahir, Thakur, and Brahman, from the labourer who gets one field for himself and hopes to fight his way into the ranks of the firmly-established peasantry up to the Lodhi who has four ploughs and has bought zamindari out of his profits, but is still at heart and in cultivating practice a peasant. Into this class also fall a large number of Brahmans and Thakurs (with the proviso that they often do not do their own ploughing) but as peasants they are never as good as the lower castes and neither Brahmans nor Thakur nor Ahir is at heart a peasant. The Thakur is a nondescript, and in this district hovers between being a peasant and a zamindar, going into service and starving. The Ahirs and Brahmans, both at heart and by the work to which they are suited, want to be and ought to be farmers. It is the misfortune of many that they have to be small farmers; but the Ahir in the Pachar and the Brahman all over the district is always trying to be a big farmer; the Ahir rather as a cattle-breeder and the Brahman as a general mixed farmer and dairyman. The Ahir detests the peasant's trick-often the peasant's necessity-of mixing crops; cotton and urd mixed with lines of juar and arhar crossing each other and castor-oil at the corners is anathema to an Ahir, who likes his fodder crops and his wheat by themselves in good-sized fields. In one thing also the Ahir is ahead of the Brahmans, for he realises the advantage of a farmstead away from a crowded site with its fields close to the farmhouse and so far as possible in a ring fence:

hence in the Ahir country there is a general tendoncy for small hamlets to spring up wherever there is a sufficient stretch of good soil to provide a suitably sized farm. The Brahman's metier is as a working farmer, with several farm hands under him as permanent labourers: for this he requires a large holding and there are a considerable number of this type of very successful men and it is, I think, a very valuable type; because it is only when a certain size of holding and capitalisation is reached that labour-saving machinery can come in economically. At present in this district this class is smaller than it ought to be for two reasons. In the first place very few of the bigger zamindars have developed home farms. Tiwari Ram Ghulam of Kuderkote is one shining exception in the district. In the second place the pepper-pot distribution of fields prevalent, while not very seriously inconveniencing peasants, is a serious handicap to the farmer. A redistribution of fields would render possible developments which are impossible now. And for this purpose I would suggest tentatively that it might be possible to provide by legislation for the compulsory exchange of plots for the purpose of consolidating holdings, on the applications of any interested party to a settlement court or a Collector empowered for the purpose.

CHAPTER II.

11. For the first six settlements of this district I am copying Sir Charles Fiscal history. Crosthwaite's figures in the statement given and I would refer for detailed information to Chapter IV of his Final Assessment Report, a chapter which covers 11 pages with a most masterly description of the financial condition of the district from the years 1804 - 1838:-

Year.	1804—1806.	1807-08.	1809—1812	18181916.	1817—1821.	1822—1888.	1839—1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jama	19,24,118	18,04,686	14,48,801	14,57,081	14,69,975	14,65,059	13,10,938 11,91,310

Note.—The figure 11,91,310 was the revenue in 1872 for the area at that year and now comprising the Etawah district. All previous figures refer to the tracts then known as Etawah district but somewhat different in composition.

Two features stand out: the district had been persistently over-assessed; and the policy of the administration was directed to the breaking-up of the larger taluqus under which the rights of over-lordship were then held and settlements were freely made with families of Brahmans and Thakurs for the villages in which they were resident. The seventh settlement made by Mr. M. R. Gubbins during the years 1839-1841 remained in force until the district was resettled by Sir Charles Crosthwaite during the years 1868-1873. Mr. Gubbins with the effects of the 1837-38 famine before his eyes recognised that past assessments had been heavy; that the agriculturalists were generally impoverished; and that somewhat drastic remedies were required: he reduced the assessment by 10.5 per cent. and this alleviation supplemented by an increase in canal-irrigation and a rise in prices laid the foundation of the prosperity which the district has since enjoyed, except for the sharp break of the Mutiny. When Sir Charles Crosthwaite took up the settlement in 1868, he found that there had been a general recovery of population and of prosperity among both the landholding and cultivating classes. The assessment made by Mr. Gubbins had been collected from the start without great difficulty; and after small re-adjustments with general ease: 'irrigation had extended, communications were improved, and the suppression of the Mutiny gave an additional sense of security. Auraiya tahsil had perhaps suffered more from disturbance, drought, and inaccessibility than any other tract, but Mr. A. O. Hume's strong handling of the district during many years of Collectorship had given all classes full opportunity to improve their position by industry and trade.

12. With Sir Charles Crosthwaite were associated Mr. W. E. Neale and Pandit Het Ram. Mr. Neale was responsible for the supervision of greater part of the

Expiring sottlement. survey and Pandit Het Ram attested most of the records. When the survey and attestation were well advanced, the work of inspection, soil-classification, valuation, and assessment was taken in hand. Sir Charles Crosthwaite did Auraiya and Phaphund tahsils entirely and a large part of Etawah and Bidhuna tahsils. Mr. Neale did Bharthna tahsil, and assisted in Etawah and Bidhuna tahsils. Every village was inspected; and the Patwari's records were examined in the villages for useful information regarding rents and tenure and were exhaustively analysed subsequently in office. The valuation was based on soil-classification in which both the artificial and natural divisions of soil received due consideration. Mr. Neale inclined to follow the artificial distinction rather than the natural; Sir Charles Crosthwaite inclined towards the natural division, but Sir Charles Crosthwaite's own personal skill for accurate and fair valuation was really the basis of his assessment. Manifestly a tract of country like Auraiya has not and never could have fifty-three classes of soil to justify fifty-three separate rates. Every block of fields was valued at his discretion on the spot; no classes were made at all except the broad class of Gauhan, Dumat (or Manjha) and Uparhar until the office proceeded to formalise the work. Mr. Neale in Bharthna however did form definite classes. I suspect that the Pachar influenced Mr. Neale more than the southern portion of the district: now the Pachar is remarkably homogeneous in the quality of its soil; a hamlet put down anywhere where the soil is fairly culturable, would provide as good a site and as good a gauhan as any other place : hence, artificial distinctions became more important. On the completion of inspection the total recorded rents were taken into consideration, were corrected by additions for sir, khudkast, rent-free, &c., and were thus compared with the valuation. It was considered that enhancements up to this valuation were due, could be enforced and ought to be made the basis of assessment. With the exception of the precarious tract south of the Jumna and certain other estates of Thakurs who had given considerable assistance to Government in 1857-58, the assessment was a full one; and indeed admittedly so even at that time because the full enhancement of rents upon which the assessments were based was expected only to be reached some years afterwards. This interpretation of the Thomason rules was immediately repudiated, but the assessments were accepted. As a matter of fact, however, the jama seems to have been carried by all classes of proprietors without any difficulty throughout the settlement; the distribution of the revenue was extraordinarily skilful for one thing; the district also had fairly good seasons for some years after the settlement was completed and within 10 years there was the Bhognipur branch canal bringing irrigation and prosperity in its trail.

The area assessed was 555,154 acres, (1) at a valuation of Rs. 26,35,274, (2) on which the jama proposed was Rs. 13,27,657 and the jama said to have been finally assessed was Rs. 13,27,651, (3) but by 1873-74 the revenue collected according to the Revenue Administration Report was Rs. 13,26,198 and this is the figure which I take to have been the final revenue sanctioned, possibly after hearing of appeals and some variation which cannot be traced may have occurred in the parganas in which the jama had been first declared: from 1873-74 onwards the revenue required and received no alterations other than those due to new causes arising independently of anything which could have been known or foreseen at the time of the settlement.

Revenue in 1873-74			Rs. 13,26,1 98	Rs.
Life muafi on decease of Raja Jaswant Rao		••	8,690	
Land taken for Government works	••	••	0,000	9,840
Deterioration of villages				8,578
Recovery of deteriorated villages	• •		2,590	
Assessment of groves, alluvial tracts &c.			4,668	
3	otal	••	15,948	-18,418
Revenue in 1911-12	••		13,23,728	-

Or possibly 555,620 acres: I am not sure about an area of 466 acres in Etawah tahsil under revenue-free but the figure given does include 236 acres cultivated muafi in Auraiya at Rs. 1075; Bharthna, Phaphund and Bidhuna muafi is extended.
 Rent rate report totals make it Rs. 26,35,276.

⁽³⁾ Excluding Rs. 8,690 life mush; and Rs. 16,650 nominal, permanent revenue-free.

Norm.—This figure Rs. 13,23,728 is the figure of the Revenue Administration Report. Other tables in this report show Rs. 13,23,167, a difference of Rs. 561 explained as follows:—

	Rs.
Changes made during 1319 Fasli	116
Due to inclusion of rent paid for bungalows in Etawah	
which is not taken in our statement	443
Difference between 1319 and 1320 figures of Bidhuna	2

Total	561

The larger part of the revenue remitted on account of land acquired for Government purposes was due to the Bhognipur branch canal. The re-assessment of groves, alluvial areas, &c., comes in the ordinary routine. The deterioration of villages and their subsequent partial recovery however requires further notice. The Bhognipur branch canal was constructed during the early eighties; and was followed by a series of very wet years. Now in Etawah tahsil the East Indian Railway, the main road to Shikohabad and the new canal, all run through the Ghar; and at the west end the canal and a railway cross and recross each other: they are never very far apart and for a considerable distance are within a stone's throw of the Sirsa Nadi, which is the natural drain of the tract. The canal authorities seem to have foreseen that the tract affected would probably require drainage but nothing seems to have been done until the series of years of heavy rainfall had rather seriously affected the tract, which lost a considerable number of its population. Proper drainage was then dug: and matters righted themselves. A sum of Rs. 8,324 was written off the land revenue on this account in 1892-93 for five years and a resetvlement in 1897-98 re-imposed Rs. 2,262 of that amount. As a resettlement of the district was expected in 1900 no further steps were taken and the revenue was left as it was in 1898 until the present settlement. The zamindars had, it is true, suffered somewhat in the first instance; but the continuation of the reduced jama up till now, with the security of damage from the stoppage of the drainage and some canal-irrigation available as well, has more than recompensed them for their earlier misfortune. At the present settlement I have resumed the original jama with slight additions in some cases. Other isolated cases of deterioration from insufficient drainage occurred: one in Auraiya, two in Bidhuna, and one further north in Etawah: but the trouble was local and remedied as soon as perceived.

Remissions of revenue due to calamities have during the currency of the settlement amounted to Rs. 4;31,753-8-0. Hailstorms periodically pass over the district, as much as Rs. 3,774 having to be written off in 1877-78 and Rs. 7,926 in 1894-95 and in March 1906 a severe hailstorm added to the already severe troubles of the famine. Fire and flood have required small remissions: and the frost of 1904-05 involved a remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 12,997. The main troubles have, however, been due to the failure of rains and consequent famine. The district seems to have escaped in 1877-78 and it was not up till 1896-97 that the decade of trouble began. At that famine Rs. 59,227 were remitted, in 1905 Rs. 2,74,106, and in 1907-08 Rs. 71,797. Considering that the district is largely canal-irrigated and that famine due to drought must always be localised to the Kharka and Jumnapar tracts, the east of Bidhuna and the Sirsa-Sengar doab, with isolated villages all down the Sengar river, the famine where it was felt was clearly severe: the remissions given were large. It can safely be said that the tracts affected have shown remarkable recuperative power; because the Kharka and Jumnapar tracts and the Sirsa-Sengar doab had an excellent population record in 1911 and they are not tracts of country likely to attract settlers from outside. The east of Bidhuna has not recovered equally well: but the whole Bidhuna tahsil which in 1870 seems to have been the most prosperous part of the district is now

a backwater and now the new settlement reflects the comparative absence of development proposing for the Bidhuna the least enhancement of any tahsil.

Coercive processes.

13. The return showing the employment of coercive processes is given, compiled from the District Revenue Administration Reports. No Collector seems to have been so far troubled in the matter of collection as to feel called upon to comment at length upon the subject; and the number and form of processes employed certainly depend largely upon other points than the reasonableness of the assessment. Some form of process will inevitably be required in large numbers periodically; because on the least sign of scarcity or famine, pattidars hold back as a deliberate policy. This district was one of these in which writs of demand were formerly very much in vogue and from 1902 onwards in consequence of general orders being issued the writs of demand became very much fewer and all other processes increased. It seems to be probable that in the earlier days of the settlement the writs of demand covered a miscellaneous assortment of unofficial processes; and that the record of processes adopted is now full and complete.

One form of collection of revenue which has shown sound progress is by money order through the post offices. This seems to me to be a matter of congratulation. For of course the bulk of revenue of the district is paid by large zamindars for whom the only alternative to a payment by cash would be a cheque on a bank; and the payments by revenue money orders are entirely payments by pattidars and in small amounts. Not only is it a good sign in that it shows that the pattidars are willing as well as able to pay without being reminded, but a large extension of the practice saves Government officials a lot of work, time, and expense.

Payment by revenue money orders.

Years.	Value.	Remarks.
	Ra.	NE (2)
1895-1905	72,785	Average variation slight.
1905-06	39,163	Famine.
1906-07	74,212	Normal again.
1907-08	45,379	Bad year.
1908-09	97,169	
1909-10	1,03,020	
1910-11	1,37,540	The large rise begins and is carried on.
1911-12	1,58,069	
1912-18	1,65,951	

Alienation,

14. As regards the transfer of proprietary rights I show figures in detail from 1892 onwards. There were no satisfactory figures available for the years before 1892: such figures as were obtained were given in the rent-rate reports but do not suggest that the period up to 1892 was a period of particularly heavy transfers. The statement as it stands shows except for the period of 1897-1901 under order of courts a regular decrease in the areas transferred and the regular increase in the price: while the numbers of mortgages show a decreasing number made and an increasing number redeemed. It looks as though the proprietary rights were getting steadily more and more firmly held; but too optimistic an outlook must not be based on the figures of 1907-1911, because immediately before a settlement the real estate market gets cautious: prices probably drop a little, and men with money loaned upon land do not enforce sales at a time when the revenue is about to be changed probably enhanced. I know in point of fact of half a dozen cases of land which will be transferred soon after the new revenue is announced and purchasers can gauge the return likely to be got. The total area transferred during the last twenty years has been considerable; but includes three large estates, Bhareh, Bishengarh, and Sahar, and a large number of transfers of small areas, which in this district seems to have meant the ousting of one co-sharer by a more presperous neighbour.

CHAPTER III.

15. In the appended statement I am showing the areas of last settlement as Old and new worked out by my office from the assessment volumes village by village. A note in the appendix deals with the general question of the last settlement figures. The change in gross area is due to correction of the maps. The area classed as not assessable varies but slightly from that so recorded formerly. Grove land has increased somewhat with the general growth of prosperity. Old fallow and waste are not very satisfactorily classified, both terms being traditional to the patwari's mind, and the term used at last settlement "old waste" has not been clearly sorted

The amount of the present new fallow is really a subject for discussion rather under area assessed than here: but area shown as new fallow for last settlement and the area shown as cultivated are in my opinion misleading. The figures as they stand show a reduction in cultivated area, a considerable reduction even at first glance; and when the large area of rice cultivation in the present year of verification is compared with smaller area at last settlement, the difference in the area of stable crops would be very great. I have come to the conclusion however that the so called cultivated area of settlement means the area normally held for cultivation: in exactly the same way that the irrigated area means the area capable of irrigation (see below). Numerous reasons and enquiries have led me to this conclusion; entries in old registers erasing the word cultivated area and substituting "rent-producing area," and the absolute necessity of finding the whereabout for the defasti area. Mr. W. E. Neale estimated the dofasli area at 10 per cent. Sir Charles Crosthwaite mentions the practice and the Government resolution asked where it was. I find also that subsequent to settlement there are the areas held for cultivation approximately very closely to area called "cultivated" at the settlement, and a reasonably smaller area actually cultivated. Moreover Sir Charles Crosthwaite makes no allowance for what we now call new fallow; the land which lies fallow in the ordinary course of cultivation or for some purely accidental reason. Land "recently thrown out" may include some such land but it rather refers to blocks of land thrown out of cultivation probably on account of settlement, mainly occurs in the two tabsils Phaphund and Bidhuna and is valued at Jhabar rates.

Crops.

16. Coming to the question of individual crops, since 1873 one crop has been wiped out, indigo. Its loss is a constant theme of lament; it was a remunerative crop; it benefited the land on which it was sown; and in the neighbourhood of the indigo factory, thanks to the magnificent manure available, the fields carried very high rents which have now in places come under reduction. Sugar has decreased somewhat; in the first place facilities for the importation of sugar from districts where it is more easily grown are greater and more assured than formerly. A man now can be certain of buying sugar when he wants it at a price which varies within comparatively reasonable limits; therefore in this district which is not altogether suitable for the crop the area under sugar tends to Bidhuna tahsil with its heavier and more regular rainfall, fairly high water level and slightly less arid climate leads the way in sugar-growing; but in the western end of the district the struggle with irrigation against the dryness of the soil and climate makes it impossible that sugar should be grown in competition with Robilkhand and other more suitable tracts. With the exception of these two crops all other crops show an increase in area and most of them an improvement in quality. At last settlement Sir Charles Crosthwaite smilingly remarked that "here and there a few potato fields have been recently sown in emulation of Farrukhabad," now nearly every village has potato fields; certainly there is no village bazar where one cannot buy locally : grown potatoes. Other kinds of vegetables also flourish especially near the larger market towns like Jaswantnagar, Ekdil, Dalelnagar, &c., at many of which I have myself

bought cauliflower. Etawah city is however very badly supplied with vegetables; even such profitable crops as guava groves are few and far between and the best of those are 10 miles out. There is undoubtedly still an opening near Etawah for professional market gardeners. Another crop requiring the skill of a Kacchi or a Lodhi though my experience is that as often as not some outlying land which gets irrigation is given up to the crop instead of gauhan—is poppy; not a suitable crop for Ahirs, Thakurs, and Brahmans but it seems to have had considerable vogue in the district for many years. It is however now on the decrease, partly owing to the laborious care it requires and partly owing to better price being now obtainable for other crops which require less attention. The most important kharif crop now is cotton. Before last settlement in years of drought at the end of the sixties some thousand acres or so were irrigated; but immediately after the drought the crop passed again to the list of dry crops. Sir Charles Crosthwaite never speaks of cotton as anything else but a dry crop; and consequently it was largely sown south of the Jumna and along the Kharka. At the present time the larger area of cotton is sown on irrigated lands in the Pachar and Ghar; the outturn is far more certain, and probably larger in amount per acre. I am inclined to doubt whether the quality of the old dry cotton was entirely suited to the new earlier (wet cotton fields, but with the aid of the Agricultural department better qualities and good seed seem to be becoming more and more sown. The other kharif crops are of the usual kind; maize having increased in area, to be followed by peas or some other rabi crop; bajra and juar are everywhere. An enormous amount of fodder is of course obtained out of these crops; but I doubt if the full possibilities of fodder crops supporting a ghi trade have yet been developed. In the rabi while wheat and barley in combination with each other and with other crops cover very extensive areas, being favourite food crops, wheat alone is perhaps the most important, and does very well in canalirrigated villages. Here again, thanks to the Agricultural department, the quality of the wheat seed has improved and is improving: I am not quite sure myself whether the villager who wants an acre of wheat in anticipation of a wedding cares very much about the particular name or number of wheat he gets; but he knows good clean seed and will pay for it. Zaid crops are of very slight importance but of the crops not shown under separate heads in the statistics, castor oil in kharif and mustard in rabi are both extensively sown in combination with other crops and occasionally, as in 1911-12, the mustard crop gives an extraordinarily fine outturn. The practice of double-cropping is regularly and extensively carried on. The five years preceding settlement show an average of 19.92 per cent. and in the year of verification the double-cropped area rose to 22.11 per cent. Cotton followed by peas is one common succession; barley in combination follows almost any kharif crop and maize is followed by a second crop. Very opportune rainfall has some influence in promoting double-cropping, but the certainty of irrigation from the canal is responsible for the large area [and the regularity of the practice.

Irrigation.

17. The comparative area statement shows the irrigated area of the year of verification as the numerator and the irrigable area as the denominator.

The development of irrigation has been satisfactory and distributed with the greatest possible advantage: while the tract south of the Jumna is and must remain a dry tract, the rest of the district is fully and regularly irrigated. A small tract, the Sirsa Senger Doab in the west of the Etawah tahsil and a portion north of the Bidhuna tahsil, rely on well-irrigation; but otherwise canal-irrigation is the predominant source of supply, and wells, kacheha and pakka, and ponds are now only supplementary. In the statistical table given, the areas given for the last settlement are "irrigable" and for the present settlement I give the irrigated areas of the year of verification and the total irrigable areas also; meaning by irrigable those lands which have been irrigated within the last three years, but excluding the inferior uparhar lands which may have got water once in a way by chance. I regret that I have not got the actually irrigated area of any one year from the last settlement recorded;

out the years during the progress of the settlement have the following areas of actual canal-irrigation year by year:—

Years.						Acres.
1868-69	••	**	••	**	••	EO,828
1869-70	••	••	••	••	••	51,444
1870-71		••	••	••	••	55,488
1871-72	••	••		••	••	46,816
1872-73	••		1.0			75,004

averaging 61,814 acres against irrigable area taken of 104,761 acres. The sources of canal-irrigation come from the Lower Ganges branch in the Pachar and from the new Bhognipur branch in the Ghar. The lower Ganges canal covered the Pachar at last settlement and the extensions have been small developments: the administration of that canal seems admirable in every way and I have to acknowledge the constant assistance, information, and advice from the Engineers in charge. The Bhognipur branch was introduced soon after the last settlement was declared; and its development is reaching completion, but a larger supply of water could be made good use of and the tract having a low water level can safely be given a very full supply. Before this canal was introduced the depth of water in the wells, prevented any very extensive irrigation being carried on and the benefits derived from the canal are far above any estimate in hard cash in the form of "owner's rate" and further enhancement due to canal-irrigation. It is, thanks to the canal, that the Bharthna Ghar has become the most prosperous tract in the district and evidence of various kinds shows how the whole Ghar tract has caught up the Pachar in the value of its land and the rents paid. Wells have of course decreased; although the two small tracts above mentioned which are beyond the influence of the canal have maintained their well irrigation satisfactorily. There is a small reduction in Bidhuna tahsil, but such reduction is not due to any serious deleterious influence : when a tract reaches the stage of having three quarters of its area irrigable, small variations are bound to occur owing to accidental causes, of which possibly a pending settlement might be one. I have noticed that for many years after introduction of new canal there is a cessation of well-making, either pakks or kachcha; and even villages near the new canal, but not getting canal-water seem to lose heart and look on working a well as intolerable toil; then, after a time, it may be partly due to the capital which the certainty of canal. irrigation has enabled them to accumulate, they realise that canal reinforced by a pakka well is a better solution still. The Ghar generally is in the first stage; the Pachar has reached the second stage and I do not think statistics give wells quite the full credit to which they are entitled; for lands which are sometimes irrigated from one source and sometimes from another are credited to canals. The irrigation from other sources is mainly from the jhils and tanks in the Pachar. In a wet year and more still in a series of wet years these jhils retain sufficient water to irrigate considerable areas at the rabi crops. The decrease shown now as compared with last settlement is partly due to a recent series of dry years and so far it helps to keep the valuation of lands on the safest possible basis and partly to the more efficient control of drainage now secured throughout the Pachar by the Canal department.

The changes in the source of irrigation supply is well shown in a statement, the form of which I borrow from Sir Charles Crosthwaite's report:—

	Well.	Canal.	Pond.	Total.	Percentage of irrigable to cultivated area.
Last settlement	56 67	39.50	3.83	100-00	48-43
Present ,	22.64	74.81	3 .05	100.00	61.37

18. The position of various classes in actual cultivating occupation of the land is as follows:—

	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
Proprietary cultivation	12	10	
Tenant-held	84	85	
Rent-free	4	5	
Total	100	100	

The area in cultivation by the proprietors is 42,980 acres and 16,963 acres held as proprietary cultivation is sublet. At last settlement also no doubt a considerable area was sublet. Sir has decreased from 66,461 acres to 41,627 acres: and of course sir must be a persistently decreasing figure; but no one caste or locality seems to have suffered peculiarily from any large loss of sir. Khudkasht covers 18,324 acres and very nearly makes up for the lost sir area. There is no sign that the zamindars as a whole are yet taking that active interest in farming which should provide the best means for generally introducing improved seed implements and methods. The rent-free area includes some land which by oversight or for some other reason has been left unrented, and all land given by the past or present zamindars as formal rent-free grants. In some estates the area so given is very large, amounting to 10 per cent. of the area held for cultivation. This area will show a decrease very soon after settlement. Owing to the period of limitation under Act II of 1901, a large number of cases have been filed to effect resumption of mush or to get it declared the proprietary estate of the mushdar and liable to revenue.

The tenant-held area is further subdivided, parely to show a periodic growth of occupancy rights, but also because the subdivision is of vital importance in the treatment of rents, enhancement and assessments:—

Occupancy sir	ice last settle	ment		40
Occupancy ov	er 20 years	यमेव जयते		29
Ditto	12 do.	•••	•••	9
Total e	occupancy	•••	411	78
Non-occupanc	y	•••	• • •	22
				برندونيو
				100

The large area held by occupancy tenants at last settlement was regarded by Government as satisfactory; although the settlement officer was of opinion that the rights were not of much practical use to the tenants, and it must be admitted that there was no difference between the averages of occupancy and non-occupancy rents. The possession of occupancy rights is however very much prized by tenants: and the zamindars as a whole are very reasonable in the way they allow it to accrue. It is very satisfactory to find the occupancy area even more extensive now than formerly. Of the 333,891 acres so held at last settlement nearly 58 per cent. is still so held by the same people: the lapse of only 42 per cent, in 40 years shows that no attempt has been made by zamindars to oust their old tenants. The increase amounts to 52,699 acres or 15 per cent. on the area formerly held with rights and the present percentage of 78 out of the whole area held by tenants is probably as high as can be expected, or perhaps even as is desirable. I have had the distribution of land between the four classes of tenants worked out by tahsils and by topographical areas cutting across the tahsils; and the distribution is so even throughout the district that the figures are not worth giving; Bidhuna and Jumnapar tract have over 80 per cent. under occupancy holding and Etawah tahsil and the Ghar drop to 74 per cent.; all other tracts vary between these very narrow limits.

Rental system.

19. There are a few instances of grain rents in alluvial mahals and occasionally on some rice land but the area is very small. The general prevailing system is one of lump rents on holdings of mixed soils paid in cash. At last settlement Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Mr. Neale were both strongly of opinion "that the recorded rentals are more or less false" and that "concealment is universal." Whether that opinion was correct or not, and whether the figures produced did as a matter of fact support it or not, is a question which can be waived before the far more satisfactory state of affairs now prevailing. The recorded rent roll can now be accepted as substantially correct. I do not say that there are no cases of excess rent taken as annual payment, or by nazrana, or in some other way. I admit that there are certain inaccuracies which required to be kept in mind during assessment, for example the payment of owner's rate by tenants, especially by the older tenants, against whom enhancements had not been made was not recorded by the patwaris but was a generally recognized and admitted fact. And there are at least two big estates in which the condition of the tenantry is manifestly inconsistent with the recorded rents: again in the estate of some of the smaller zamindars careful scrutiny was required, and one or two illiterate Abirs showed a glorious and unconcealed contempt for the patwari's papers. But having said that, I have exhausted the exceptions and the fact that absolute reliance could be placed upon the rent rolls of many of the large estates, those belonging to Chaudhri Ram Narayan of Burhadana, Bhateley Shyam Behari Lall, Pathak Sheo Sahai, the Treasurer of Etawah, the Raja of Malahjani, and many others was a fact of very considerable assistance to me throughout the settlement, in fixing rates and comparing the condition of the tenantry in different villages and on various estates. In my first year, with the last settlement reports as my starting-point, I was rather sceptical; and to get a side light on the question I went very minutely into the record of collections, and it became clear that failure on the part of the patwari was as often the cause of an incomplete siyaha as any deliberate omission by the zamindar; and the presumption that honest recording in one respect means honest recording in another is corroborative of the opinion which I formed from inspections and other sources of information. There is moreover now provided for the tenant the safeguard that he can pay rent by money order and so get his receipt without any doubt. That this means of payment is generally known I am convinced because I can name villages where it occurs in Auraiya tahsil, all over Bharthana tahsil, south of the Jumna, and in the north of Etawah tahsil. Although therefore generally known it is not largely used: the largest amount ever so paid was Rs. 83,850 in 1912-13; otherwise up till 1900 it averaged Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 and then rose rather rapidly to about Rs. 65,000 at which figure it seems more or less stationary, and no doubt the bulk of the amount is not so paid as a safeguard but as a convenience. The total recorded collections over the whole district is 88.45 per cent. of the amount due; the figures being based on a 10 years' average, and they were not 10 very fat years as two famines were included. Considering that the annual amount to be recorded was over 26 lakhs of rupees and that failure to secure complete recording must account for a certain amount, I think it is safe to say that collections are normally fairly complete.

The history of recorded rents is shown in the accompanying statement. Recorded rents and By rates of tenants at last settlement I mean the rates existing before enhancement was made and take them from appendices VII and VIII on pages 30 and 31 of the final report. In the valuation upon which Sir Charles Crosthwaite based his assessment, no distinction was made between occupancy and non-occupancy rents and in view of the small difference then existing between the classes of tenants an all-round rate was reasonable. I have been in some doubt as to how to extract the real rate upon which the valuation stood. Sir Charles Crosthwaite would probably have put it at 4.65 rupees per acre; but I am excluding some revenue-free land which seems to have been lightly assessed, and I am also excluding certain new waste and old waste which was valued, but which does not seem to have been

their analysis.

in holdings. I then got 4.81 rupees per acre and that is the highest figure which could be put forward. I take the highest figure available because the higher the figure taken the smaller are the limits within which I can now claim an actual rise in rents. It is important to note here that although Sir Charles Crosthwaite did not expect the new rents to be immediately realizable the rents based on his rate were in fact the basis of the assessment which became immediately payable and therefore I use the 4.81 rupees per acre rate as the basis for my comparison:—

		Rate.	Percentage of
		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	rate basis.
Occupancy tenants at last settlement		3.93	81.70
Non-occupancy tenants at last settlement		3.97	82.53
Rate basis of last settlement		4.81	100.00
Occupancy tenants of last settlement still in posse	-86		
sion	• •	5.11	106 • 23
Occupancy tenants of 20 years' standing		5.30	112 · 26
Ditto of 12 ditto	• •	5.80	122 • 24
Non-occupancy tenants	••	7.15	148 64

Existing rents have been analysed into four classes according to length of tenure. Those tenants who had occupancy holdings at last settlement form the first class, and these are naturally the tenants upon whom enhancement of rent has been least made and was least likely to be made. If they were on good terms with their landlord, they would have the privileges of old family tenants; if they were not on good terms with the landlord they would be in a position to put him to the maximum trouble and expense to enforce the enhancement. The enhancement to which effect, as a matter of fact, has been given, is, however, greater than the figures show, because this class of tenant would always pay owner's rate if no other enhancement had been made. The second class in the analysis are those tenants who have now aquired occupancy rights, having held their lands for more than twenty years; their rents represent the rents in vogue during the first twenty years of the settlement with some little subsequent enhancement, but the more important aspect of this class is that they represent the rents at which up till 1903-04 the zamindars were prepared to allow occupancy rights to accrue. The third class consists of the more recent and not very numerous cases in which occupancy rights have accrued during the last eight years: and the rents therefore represent approximately the rents at which zamindars are now willing to allow such rights to be obtained: but is probably somewhat below the present view of the zamindars, because the full rise in prices which began in 1904 is only gradually making its effect felt, and the average rent is based on figures covering the period 1905-1913. The non-occupancy rents represent fair competition rents, but are not rack-rents of the district, because the sub-tenants hold such a large area in this district that it is impossible to ignore their presence. The area sub-let is 18 per cent, of the total area held for cultivation: and the sub-letting of such a large area is habitual: the rent obtained is 7.38 rupees per acre. Even non-occupancy tenants sub-let 6.81 per cent. of their land at an average rent of 7.86 rupees per acre, which is a good anna in the rupee over their own rents. No use of the sub-tenants' rates is made in valuation, of course, but the area is so extensive (110,839 acres) that it deserved mention as showing that there is a clear margin of value above even non-occupancy rents. Comment on the fact of the general rise is really superfluous; the rise was regular and persistent, somewhat slow up to 1900, and more rapid after 1900. The Board of Revenue have remarked that the phenomenon was in accordance with the movements of the rents in other districts. There is however further local explanation that in 1900-01 there were rumours of a re-settlement, and the zamindars held back from enhancement, but when the rumours of re-settlement disappeared the enhancement came in more rapidly.

As the assessment and valuation upon which it is based are the outcome of recorded figures and the soil-classification, explaining and amplifying each other, I break off here to review the inspection work and soil-classification made during the cold weather tours.

CHAPTER IV.

21. The inspection of Auraiya tahsil north of the Jumna was made by me in 1911-12; of the whole tract south of the Jumna and of Bharthna tahsil in 1913-14. Mr. Sloan inspected Bidhuna tahsil also in 1913-14. Throughout the inspection soil-classification was one branch of the work; and was carried on simultaneously with the other branch of general enquiries concerning the fiscal condition of zamindars especially in villages with numerous pattidars and in bhaiyachari villages, the relation existing between landlord and tenant, and the general comfort of the tenant; and also in the earlier inspections, in minute detail, concerning the accuracy of the recorded rents, their incidence upon various classes of tenants and kinds of soil, and the enhancement which had been made during more recent years.

When I started soil-classification I used munsarims who had had experience elsewhere: subsequently I trained some of the most intelligent patwaris and used them. The trained patwari got into touch with the local patwari and the villagers far more rapidly and completely than any munsarims did; and the villagers and local patwaris have of course an intimate acquaintance with the field and soils which is invaluable for the work. It was indeed owing to the views of the people that I based my soil-classification on lines rather akin to those of Mr. W. E. Neale than of Sir Charles Crosthwaite. Mr. Sloan was even closer to Mr. W. E. Neale in his methods than I was. While retaining the distinction between the heavier loam and the sandy loam, I used the artificial distinction of Gauhan and Manjha across the natural distinction: but in the lower valued soil of Uparhar and Manjha II also in some tahsils I did not distinguish between natural soils. In sandy low-lying lands along the river no question of natural distinction arose; and in alluvial lands no question of artificial distinction could arise. I show in the appendix the proportion of Gauhan, Manjha, Uparhar, Jhabar, and Tir for the various tahsils and topographical divisions. The difference between the Par tracts and the lands north of the Jumpa is strikingly brought out in the one statement, and the other statement suggests an explanation for the higher rents and jama which has always been characteristic of Bidhuna; while the Jhabar is high, the other inferior lands in the Uparhar class are very small in extent. The Gauhan and Manjha I areas suggest that Mr. Sloan was working very evenly with me; and the larger area in Manjha II represents a fact. The Government resolution on the Final Report of 1873 shows on page 15 similar statistics giving Bidhuna a very high Gauhan area and a very low area in the lowest class. As a general rule the Gauhan areas as now classed are distinctly moderate; for the Pachar at last settlement 141,517 acres. 19 per cent. of the cultivated area is Gauhan, against 10.5 per cent. now. The Ghar areas are not fairly comparable. because the new irrigation has changed the face of the country. The new and the distinguishing feature of the present soil-classification is the predominance of Maniha I. Almost half the cultivated area falls into Maniha I and the bulk of it is irrigated: this area carries the main burden of rent and must be the determining factor in the agricultural prosperity; wheat, cotton, and dofasli are its main characteristics. I therefore give a special statement of certain areas of it which while thoroughly corroborating the remarkable rise in rents which has been discussed above will exemplify the method by which the analysis of rents and soil-classification work in and out together, to build up the rent rates on the actual facts found in the village.

22. As I have already said, rents are paid in lump sums for mixed holdings, but every village has some holdings consisting only of one class of soil (according to the soil-classification), and many villages have many such holdings, e.g., if the number of mahals is numerous and the tenants holdings are therefore largely cut up: or if the village contains a large amount of one class of soil. All such holdings consisting of one class of soil were extracted for every mahal and village and classified according to the rights under which the holding is held. It is easy from the study of such a statement to see at once whether things are normal, and if

Soil-classification,

Circle rates.

not, to enquire whether the abnormality lay in the soil-classification or in the village figures. In my early inspections I had such statements prepared for every class of soil in every surrounding village before I left a camp, and re-inspected the abnormal ones; and up to the end I had occasionally to re-inspect. By these means I gradually learnt what was being paid for certain classes of soils and I was enabled to check the figures by enquiry and classification: and suitable average rate emerged. The statement given below represents all the irrigated Manjha I in first class dumat for the district: a uniform soil throughout for which the rates taken were Rs. 7-2 in the north and Rs. 7 in the south generally:—

T	Manjha l	. Dumat I We	t Rs. 7.	Manjha I Dumat I Wet Rs. 7-2			
Description.	Area, Rent.		Rato.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
Old occupancy	Acres. 6;546·25 7,618·95 2,964·05 7,650·08	Rs. a. p. 37,376 8 11 50,433 15 10 22,408 14 5 67,474 10 9	Rs. 5·71 6·62 7·56 8·82	Acros, 6,756·71 4,855·88 1,703·65 5,137·02	Rs a. p. 44,375 13 2 86,377 14 10 14,559 3 7 52,018 8 6	Rs, 6·57 7 49 8·55 10·13	
Total	24,779 · 33	1,77,689 1 11	7.17	18,453 · 26	1,47,831 8 1	7.98	

The Rs. 7 land is apparently rated comparatively higher than the Rs. 7-2 land; the reason for this is that the Rs. 7 land was generally Ghar land which is only now developing its value and is incidentally also paying a good deal of owner's rate over and above its rent, while the Rs. 7-2 land is mainly Pachar and has reached, temporarily at least, the end of its tether. All the circle rates were obtained by such assistance and by comparison with the values of classes of soil above and below them. As this statement will suggest, the aim of my valuation was to get as safe a figure as possible: and it is a generally accepted principle which I adopted that when tenants of 20 years' standing are prosperous their rent is probably a safe one. And the following figures show the comparison of my valuation with the whole recorded rent of tenants of 20 years' in all tabsils. Auraiya, which contains proportionately more of the Ghar than any other tabsils, and got its irrigation from the canal later than the other tabsils, shows the highest percentage above the 20 years' recorded rents for that reason. So far as statistics can justify a valuation it seems to me that these figures do so:—

Description.	Etawah.	Bharth ana.	Auraiya.	Bidhuna.	Total.
Recorded rent of tenants of 20 years' standing Valuation at circle rates	Rs. 2,09,799 2,10,881 +1082	Rs. 2,00,966 2 03,091 + 2125 1 • 06	Rs. 1,87,607 1,95,631 +8024 4 · 28	Ra. 1,60,496 1,61,253 +757	Rs. 7,58,968 7,70,856 +11988

General basis of assessment.

23. Before applying values, the area assessed is to be explained. As is seen in appendix of rent rolls and collections, the total area held for cultivation has for many years ranged round 600,000 acros; but the area of the year of attestation has dropped to 588,214 acres. This is the natural result of attestation; owing partly to the tendency of the patwaris to repeat anything ever once entered in their records continually until formal steps are taken to remove it. The attested area is clearly as safe as I believe it to be fair. The assessed area however excludes 1,022 acres from that area; this being mainly land in the Jamnapar tract which though retained nominally in holdings did not seem to be cultivated or likely to be cultivated:—

Description.	Tenants at will.	Occupancy.	Sir.	Khud- khast.	Grain- rented.	Rent- free	Total.
Area in holdinga Do. assessed Do. excluded.	A cros	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acros	Acres	Acres
	108,669	386,590	41,627	18,324	897	32,107	588,214
	108,648	386,458	40,975	18,294	887	31,930	587,192
	21	132	652	30	10	177	1,022

The exclusion of the old fallow in assumption areas in that tract was under the orders of the Board; the exclusion of other lands was approved in the individual assessments. On the other hand I have added 1,016 acres of land thrown out of holdings recently which in my opinion should be fairly assessed as lands normally held for cultivation. The areas excluded and added practically balance each other; and the area assessed is within six acres of the area attested as held for cultivation.

The accepted rental:

24. The occupancy rents including the exproprietary rents represents twothirds of the total assets of the district. In framing the assessment of individual mahals the recorded rents are accepted wherever the amount was approximately close to the valuation. In a certain number of villages the occupancy rents were recorded so high as to approach non-occupancy rents; the question then arose whother the collections were equal to the normal rents. If there appeared to be a genuine annual deficit of a small amount, allowances were made for short collections. In cases even where the collections were high, I sometimes made allowances against short collections on the ground that I did not believe the zamindars would be able to make full collections regularly. In other cases for special reasons I took upon myself to reduce the rents under the powers granted to me in section 87 of the Land Revenue Act; it is not action I liked taking because I regard rental agreements as of the nature of contracts and if the zamindars came to believe that they where liable to be held to the part of the bargain by which they had given something, viz. occupancy rights, while the rent was liable to be reduced arbitrarily, a feeling might arise antagonistic to the accrual of occupancy right; -a foeling which does not at present exist and the growth of which would be disastrous. There were, however, cases in which the parties to the contract had evidently not met on equal terms, or in which circumstances existing at the time no longer continued, and in such cases I generally found parties willing to accept a fair rent. As regards making enhancements, in many virlages the small enhancements apparently due were taken at once. In those cases in which the recorded rents appeared to be unduly low that amount of enhancement only was taken which could be assumed to be immediately realizable; ordinarily speaking 25 per cent. was as much as was usually taken. In coming to a decision on a suitable valuation for villages either above or below recorded rents, in a certain number of doubtful cases, Mr. Sloan and I in our respective tabsils simply sent for the zamindars and settled with them what was a proper and suitable rental; it is of course a method of assessment which can only be used where one can place absolute reliance upon the zamindars and their private rent roll, but when it is safely feasible it certainly saves the Settlement Officer time and trouble and produces a result which is satisfactory to other parties because they understand what has been done and for what reasons. The net result of the assessment gives an enhancement on occupancy tenants of 7.60 per cent. on the existing demand, that is just under one anna and a quarter in the rupee. It should be noted that a part of this is already paid by tenants under the guise of owner's rate but while it is impossible to give a figure for this amount with any certainty, I think that it would be safe to put the odd two and a half pie in the rupee down to owner's rate and leave the anna in the rupee to the new enhancement. In view of the large portion of land held by occupancy tenants of old standing, this enhancement of rent must be admitted to be reasonable.

Non-occupancy rents are of course the chief field in which the danger of rackrenting and consequent instability may be found. In addition to the consideration of
points noted at inspection I also compared non-occupancy rents in every mahal with
the valuation at circle rates as applicable to occupancy tenants plus four annas in the
rupee, a system of valuation which is generally recognized as equitable. The results
over the whole district are statistically shown thus:—

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The net sum deducted to ensure stability of the amount taken for assessment is Rs. 40,358. But in rather more than half the number of mahals assessed, the recorded rents are accepted; and the next statement shows that in the mahals in which the recorded rent of this class of holdings was above what appeared fair and safe, the deductions made amounted to two annas in the rupee off the recorded figures:—

No. of mahals in which recor- ded rent was rejected as too low.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rental.		No. of mahals in which recorded rent was rejected as too high.	Bosordad	Accepted rental,		Percentage of column 8 on column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
682	48,478	57,671	9,193	1,509	4,07,346	3,57,785	49,561	12.16

In those manals in which the recorded rent for this class of holding fell below the valuation at circle rates I ordinarily took the amount of that valuation. In a few cases for special and definite reasons some higher figure was taken; but only two or three such cases occurred. The practice of taking occupancy rates for nonoccupancy lands in such cases is lenient; but it will be noticed that the average rent for mahals in which additions were made was about Rs. 71 while the average rent in mahals in which reductions were necesary was Rs. 270 and that means that additions were made either in mahals which were themselves small or in which the bulk of the land was in occupancy holdings. In either cases leniency is peculiarily desirable. The treatment of non-occupancy holdings by zamindars is important because they are embryo occupancy rent and some variation in the zamindar's attitude was apparent. The tendency in Auraiya was for a considerable area of non-occupancy land to be left at low rents probably more from lack of management than any fraudulent intention, while very high rents were rare. In Bharthna this was succeeded by a distinctly better control over any stray lots of land with a few very high rents. In Etawah the low-rented areas are still fewer and some of those are possibly fraudulent and on the other hand there are a very large number of very high rents in Etawah: indeed deductions in 512 mahals being as high as 14.77 per cent. of the recorded amount. In explanation of this the opinion has been repeatedly expressed to me that unless rents are forced up, the tenants will not make use of the openings available in Etawah as a town and market, an opinion quite easy to support by examples but a most dangerous half truth to be moulded into a policy.

Bir and khudkasht.

- 25. For sir and khudkasht the valuation at circle rates was applied consistently In the tract south of Jumna old fallow was omitted and the accepted value is somewhat below the full valuation and in other tabsils special cases rose which required small reduction. The resulting valuation was only Rs. 3,557 below valuation at circle rates. Under the orders of Government deductions were made and are shown in the first column under the head "deduction" in the assessment statement, in those cases in which the zamindars actually cultivated their own land. This gracious concession is of great value to the large number of small men who are in reality merely peasant proprietors. The amount deducted normally was four annas in the rupee (25 per cent.) but deductions were not made or not fully made where such deduction would have resulted in a reduction in the Government demand, unless there were general grounds for considering that a reduction was desirable. Obviously where a man had prospered for many years on a certain revenue, to reduce that revenue by a small amount in accordance with a regular mathematical rule would have been unnecessary surrender of revenue. The deduction amounts to Rs. 47,040 or 15.33 per cent. on the accepted valuation.
- 26. The grain-rented area includes a little alluvial land, a little rice land, and a very little good land. The full valuation at circle rates was reduced by 19.90 per cent, as such land is not always stable.

27. The area which, as I have already said, is being sorted out anew and Rent-free. re-classified in numerous suits under Chapter X of Act II of 1901, includes land granted as rent-free by way of charity or religious grant, rent-free for service, although the service is very rarely exacted nowadays except in villages of the old type south of the Jumna, land left unrented, and a small area under favoured grants. Partly because the land so granted is often inferior, partly because the grant of rent-free land for service is supposed to assist in maintaining the conveniences of vil age life, the valuation of such land is strictly moderate; and the reduction made amounts to 10.59 per cent. on valuation at circle rates.

28. This head includes a very small amount of grazing dues, a little money Siwai. obtained from nonars, &c., and a good deal on account of wood. Such dhak jungles as remain in the Pachar are valuable assets; babul bark is now fetching good price, and the Fisher forest brings in a large annual income to its owners. Ordinarily speaking however the siwai income is not a regular one and is therefore written

down considerably before being made a basis for assessment. 29. Deductions for proprietary cultivation have already been discussed. The Deductions. improvements on account of which deductions were allowed were for well-making. The deductions were calculated in accordance with Board's circular 1-5 and were made in a generous spirit so as to leave no doubt in the mind of the zamindar that Government approved of his efforts. As I have already noted, the old canal-irrigated Pachar had the greatest development in well making, and the Ghar showed less energy, and even that dwindles away towards Auraiya. The depth of water level increases so rapidly south of the Sengar that over large tracts well-irrigation can never be a financial success.

30. The net assets thus obtained amount to Rs. 33,16,596, on which a jama is Proposed revenue. proposed of Rs. 15,78,119 khalsa and Rs. 20,095 nominal, being 48.18 per cent. This is a moderate percentage of the assets, but as a matter of practice I rarely took over fifty per cent. in any individual mahals except for some special reason such as the purpose of retaining an existing jama which was being easily carried, or if a reduction was suggested as necessary by the assets and a reduction to some percentage between 50 and 55 per cent. seemed sufficient. On the other hand the recognised reasons for going below 50 per cent. were constantly in evidence, e. g. the large Par and Kharka tracts having very many villages owned by numerous high caste co-sharers whose financial condition was very often that of just keeping their heads above water. Comparison of the new revenue with previous figures is shown thus:

nus :—			Rs.	Rs.
Expiring revenue	· {Khalsa Nomina	ı :: ::	18,28,167	13,39,817
Enhancement	Owner's Further	rate (average)	68,835 1,89,562	2,58,397
Proposed revenue	{ Khalsa Nomina	.:. ::	15,78,119 20,095	15,98,214
Percentage of total en	hancement of ex	piring revenue		19-24
Percentage of enhance	ment other than	owner's rate	on expiring	
jama	•	••		14.14
Percentage of enhance	eme <mark>nt other than</mark>	owner's rate	on expiring	
jama with owner'	arate "added"	••		13.45
allocation of enhan	cement to var	ious heads is	also shown	as follows :
				Ra.

						Es.
Average owner's rate	• •		••	••		68,835
Further enhancement	t due to c	anal	••		••	80,376
Re-assessment of dete	riorated	villages to le	vel of 1879	for the E	tawah	
block		••	••	••	••	6,062
Due to extension of a	rea	••	••	••		58,174
Due to rise in rates	• •	••	••	••	••	94,950
						-
				Total	**	2,58,397

The

The amount of enhancement due to canal is as shown in assessment reports of the various tracts. The treatment of the deteriorated tract in Etawah tahsil has already been commented on and the extension of area is dealt with in the report elsewhere. The amount due to the rise in rates works out at 7.08 per cent. on the expiring jama; this is rather less than the rate accepted for the rise in the occupancy rents; and appears to be a not unreasonable proportion of the rise in prices which has occurred.

The incidence per acre is shown in the attached statement in comparison with last settlement:—

	Incidence of	revenue on-
Period,	Total area	Assessed area.
Last sottlement	Rs., 1 · 23 1 · 48,	Rs. 2·36 2·72

I also show the amount taken in alluvial mahals with a short-term settlement and in mahals with a progressive jama as compared with those in which the full jama is imposed at once:—

	In vills	ages with progre	ssions.	Villages wi		
Short term.	1st five years.	2nd five years.	11th year.	Khalsa.	Nominal,	Total.
Rs. 14,427	Ba. 1,44,285	Rs. 1,55,δ45	Rs. 1,61,391	Rs 14,02,861	Rs. 20,095	Rs 15,98,214

Report has already been made to the Board in a separate reference no. 80, dated the 2nd December 1914, regarding the dates from which the new revenue shall come in force in the various tabsils and the period for which the revenue shall be declared.

- 31. Owing to the fact that Auraiya tahsil is the only one in which the new jama will have been collected even for one instalment before my departure from the district, it is impossible to express an opinion on the result of the new revenue. The appearance of famine conditions also cloaked the effects of the new jama under abnormal conditions. The declarations have been received without any apparent disapproval; many people were distinctly pleased. A considerable number of people have come to me after declaration and asked to have their jamas explained and whether I should advise them to appeal. Such visits elicited the vague ideas most zamindars have as to the system of settlement; one of the commonest ideas being that all non-occupancy rent above circle rates ought to be excluded from the assets.
- 32. The enhancement of rent to which effect has been given by court decrees is shown in the attached statement. Auraiya naturally heads the list. The relations between many of the zamindars and their tonants are such that enhancement by agreement is likely to be extensive; in one remarkable case the zamindar told me when discussing the assessments with him that the tenants were prepared to pay him double the revenue enhancement but he hoped I would be moderate:—

٠				Recorded rent.	Proposed rent.	Enhance- ment by order of court.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rg.
	A uraiya	• •	••	70,834	90,416	20,082
	Bharthna		••	43,128	47,647	4,519
	Etswah		٠.	50,895	59,406	8,511
	Bidhuns	••	••	34,297	40,972	6,675

Working of the revised assessment.

Enhancement of rent.

CHAPTER V.

33. The litigation statistics show at least one unusual feature. Owing to the period of limitation for the resumption of ront-free lands ending within the period of settlement operations, an extraordinarily large number of such cases were filed. These cases are not very closely connected either with settlement or record operations and it was probably hardly anticipated by the legislature that this class of case would ever form one of the largest items in the work of a settlement. The enhancement cases have not been very heavy: the attitude of the zamindar being somewhat tentative: in the early days of settlement many people were frankly sceptical of the settlement being in genuine progress, 1900 to 1902 being quoted as a precedent for nothing eventuating. Throughout the settlement the zamindars tended to cling to the argument that if they sued tenants for enhancement, it was as good as telling me that their revenue ought to be enhanced. However I continued to accept cases from all and sundry up till August 1914. The procedure forced upon me is however objectionable; in the first place, the earlier the case work can be disposed of the more easily will the settlement be completed within the allotted period: in the second place the issue of the notice under Board's Circular 1-I (4) with the pre-arranged intention of not enforcing it leaves everyone in doubt as to what is intended. It is only fair to tenants and zamindars as well as for the convenience and expeditious handling of Government work to leave the question of where and when suits must be filed absolutely clear.

On the appellate side a very large number of cases turned on two points: when does a grove cease to have the characteristics of a grove and relapse to Banjar Kadim: and to what extent is the right of inheritance to an occupancy holding affected as between the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of the original founder of the holding by the continued occupation of the holding by only some of the heirs. Both subjects clearly lend themselves to speculative litigation: and they do not reflect on the general accuracy of the village records, which seem to have been on the whole very well maintained.

34. The record operations included the work of map correction which took the place of the professional survey. The principles laid down were that the operation should be one bringing the maps up to date and of ensuring a substantial accuracy in areas; that the patwari staff should carry out the operation under the kanungos who were to be re-inforced by assistants with some experience of survey. The existing maps were those made by Mr. W. E. Noale when Assistant Settlement Officer from 1870 to 1875; and are on the system known as "Shahjahani." Matters were somewhat complicated by the fact that in 1900 when a resettlement of the district was under consideration a professional survey of two tabsils, Auraiya and Bidhuna, was began and the whole area having been triangulated, the boundaries of all villages were filled in, and one-third to a half of the village maps completed. In Auraiya tahsil, in which the work of settlement was begun, it was considered a pity to waste the work already done in 1901; and all maps then completed were adopted and brought up to date. Villages, the maps of which had not been completed in 1901, were left with their old Shahjahani maps and these were brought up to date Bharthna and Etawah tahsils which were next taken in hand had only the Shahjahani maps available, and these were corrected. In Bidhuna I obtained leave to throw over all the Shahjahani maps, to adopt the completed survey maps of 1901, and to fill in the blank sheets of maps not then completed. The adoption of this course in Bidhuna after my experience of Auraiya, Etawah, and Bharthna must be taken as embodying my opinion of the Shahjahani map system.

Although it is clearly possible without loss of efficiency to economise by the incorporation of survey into settlement work in substitution of the professional survey formerly in vogue, the map corrections and record operations of at least a whole pargana, if not of a tahsil, ought, in my opinion, to be completed before settlement operations properly begin. The actual work of inspection and assessment by the Settlement Officer depends on the completion of the survey and

Litigation.

Map correction and resurvey.

attestation: and I found myself constantly held up by the unpreparedness of the materials I required: and that is not economical.

The Auraiya map correction was commenced in the cold weather of 1910-11. I believe it was intended that the map correction should have been completed and a certain amount of attestation pushed forward before my arrival as Settlement Officer. Much work however remained to be done when I took over charge on September 30th and the field staff for the supervision and expedition of map correction did not reach Bharthna tahsil until December. On completion of Bharthna I hurried the staff on to Etawah and then to Bidhuna. To the work and organisation required by the necessity of making up time thus lost was subsequently added the difficulty of preparing maps and records during the famine 1913-14 on account of which the patwaris and regular kanungos were constantly required to be in their villages on famine work, statements of remissions, suspensions, &c. The land records staff of the district did a great deal of work extremely well and at a good pace but it must be recognised that patwaris cannot work accurately if driven beyond a certain pace. Many of them are undoubtedly accurate but not unnaturally very slow, and there are some to replace whom with muharrirs on a higher rate of pay is both necessary and economical as was pointed out by the present Director of Land Records in his final report on the Jalaun Settlement, paragraph 41.

CHAPTER VI.

Cost of settlement.

35. The cost of the settlement is given in the appendix. The amount spent will be recovered well within two years.

Apart from the ordinary record and assessment work a scheme for the reallocation of patwari's circle has been drawn up and is being submitted through the Collector. I have also demarcated some seventeen thousand acres of ravine lands as suitable for afforestation, having numbered posts put up at all the corners of the proposed boundaries, and have forwarded to the Collector a shortened khasra of the proposed areas.

Conclusion.

36. Before concluding this report I would wish to acknowledge the great assistance which I have received from Mr. H. R. Nevill, the Collector, throughout the settlement; and his unfailing forbearance when owing to famines and other troubles our requirements appeared to clash. Mr. T. Sloan as Assistant Settlement Officer assisted me in many ways and did the work of his own tabsil quickly and well, showing an unexceptional thoroughness and sound judgement. M. Chhail Behari Lal, Deputy Collector has been with me throughout the settlement: and I particularly wish to bring his excellent work to the notice of the Board of Revenue. He has a thorough knowledge of office routine: he has ability to manage: and his work in attestation and case work was most careful both in the analysis of facts and the application of law. Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Hamid Khan and B. Ajudhiya Pershad were on the staff as assistant record officers for short periods and worked with great zeal.

I had as Head Clerk, B. Jagat Narain Lal whose great experience was of much value. I am much indebted to the whole staff for their industry and the willingness with which they frequently worked overtime and on holidays.

ETAWAH:

The 10th December 1914.

E. S. LIDDIARD, I. C. S.,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Norm.—There are difficulties with the figures given in the various reports and records of last sattlement.

				Acres.
Total area in rent-rate reports	••	• •		1,089,870
Total area in final report		••		1,086,879
Total area as compared from indivi-	dual vill	ago stateme:	ato	1,085,696

It follows from this that no set of statements agree with any other. I have as a rule followed the compilation of my own effice. But I may point out further that (1) the cultivated area totals grew as the settlement proceeded: this is very neticeable in the Phaphund tahsil area, (2) certain statements in the final report include 6,154 acres more cultivated area than was in the rent-rate report: but I cannot find out from what other heads this 6,154 acres was taken, (3) there is no proper head for groves as we now use the term; cultivated groves, uncultivated groves, groves and ravines are inextricably mixed up. An explanatory letter subsequent to the Phaphund tahsil report printed in the rent-rate report volume exemplifies the impossibility of now tracing the area accurately.

The area assessed in the rent-rate reports is compared as follows:-

						Acres.
Cultivated area .	•		••	••	••	541,005
New assets in Bidhu	ı n a		••	••	••	9,951
Ditto Phapl	hund'in	holdings	••	••	••	2,721
Out of holdings .	•		••		••	1,056
Auraiya old waste .		••	••	••	••	180
Revenue-free cultivat	ted			à	••	554,913 11,843
				SP		566,756

Every acre is given a value and every rupee of the valuation can be distributed over this area; which I therefore regard as of fundamental importance.

A statement on page 31 of the final reports mentions an area of 575,163 acres as the jamabandi area; but this includes uncultivated revenue-free and grove land much of which probably falls into Rakm Siwai. The areas held by occupancy tenants and other classes in this statement disagree with my figures because revenue-free is classified en bloc and not put into holdings.

APPENDIX II.

Comparative area statement.

		<u> </u>	per acre in column	50.	23	Bs.	1.94	2.30	:	:			
	Incidence of revenue per acre of cultiva.					Ř	2.41	2.90	:	:			
	(Calti. vated) totaleul- turable and cul- tivated.				20	Acres.	685,363	688,198	2,835	•			
		E	Total eultivat- ed.	_	61	Acres.	552,131	545,502	:	6,629			
			Dry.		18	Acres.	285,762	886,079	50,317	:			
				Total,	17	Acres.	266,369	209,423	:	56,946			
				Sourc- es.	16	Acres.	10,181	6,400	:	3,781			
le.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.		Well.	15	Acres. Acres. Acres.	151,427	47,395	:	104,032			
Assessable.			, Tr	Lift.	14	Acres.	104,761	45,488	67	:			
•						Canal.	Flow.	13	Acres.	§ (110,140	50,867	:,
		Total.			12	Acres.	133,232	142,696 110,140	9,464	:			
	Culturable.	rable.		New.	Ħ	Acres.	19,989	29,977	886'6	:			
		Fallow.		Old.	9	Acres.	113,243	11,827 100,892	:	12,351			
		<u></u>	Waste.		6	Aores.	ते ते	11,827	11,827	:			
		Groves.			8	Acres.	15,822	22,744	6,922	:			
			Total.		5-	Acres.	383,402	368,439	:	14,963			
Not assessable.		Otherwise barren.							Aores.	able.	823,736	:	:
Not :		Сотег-	ed with water.		70	Acres.	Not available.	88,908	:,	:			
		Vill	age site.		4	Aores. Acres.	'A "	15,795 28,908	:	:			
	Rovenue- free.				က	Acres.	1,109	*1,100	:	G.			
	area.				63	Acres.	1,085,696	1,080,481	:	5,215			
	Period.				-		Former settlement 1,085,696	Year of verification 1,080,481	Increase	Decrease			

* 920 acros cultivated. † Includes 12,858 acres Government property out of which 260 acres are cultivated. ‡ Irrigable.

APPENDIX III.

Statement of jama.

	Period.		Revenue.	Owner's rate.
	1		2	3
			Rs.	Rs.
Last	settlement		13,52,664	••
Exp	iring revonue	• •	13,39,817	68,835
Pres	ent revenue	••	15,98,214	••



APPENDIX IV.
Rent roll and collections.

					(80)				
Under tenants.		Bent.	17	Ra.	:	93,70,016	9,37,002	8,04,742	
Under		Alea.	16	Acres.	:	1,366,485	136,648	110,839	
Total.		Rent.	15	88	20,22,966	2,68,34,246	26,83,424	28,30,216	
70		Arca.	14	Acros.	556,122	5,983,754	598,375	588,214	
	Rent-free.		13	Acres.	21,502	354,943	35,494	92,044	
sht.		Rent.	21	B.	t	:	:	•	
Khudkasht		Area.	11	Acres.	245	\$05,628	20,563	18,824	
ú	Sir. Area. Bont.		10	Rs,	1,77,308		:	:	
Si			6	Acres.	66,461	4,67,047	46,705	41,627	
	Collec-		83	B.		,84,246 2,26,02,609	29,60,261	26,03,890	
	Total.		7	Bs.	18,42,158	2,68,84,246	26,14,190	28,30,216	
	Slwai.	-	9		1,059	3,05,027	30,503	30,685	
	Kind.	Rent	0	Be.	:	25,651	2,565	:	
s aroa.	Я	Area.	4	Acros.	:	8,123	812	163	
Tenant's aros.	ър.	Rent.	ေ	Rs.	18,41,099	2,65,03,568	26,50,356	27,99,531	
		Cash.	Arca.	67	Acres.	4,67,614	4,94,48,014 2,65,03,568	4,94,801	4,95,823
Period.		1		Former settlement	Total of 10 years	Ачогада	Year of Verification (1319-20 fash).		

APPENDIX v. Area table and verified rent roll.

Tast se	ttlement.		Pro	esont settlem	ent (year of	verificatio	n).		
		Danainkina	Number of		paying.	Grain rented,		Under tenants.	
Area.	Rent.	Description.	khata s .	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Ront.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Acres. 66,461	* Rs. 1,77,303	Sir	7,816	Acres. (a)41,627	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres. 16,608 94 261	Rs. 1,25,298 Kind rented unrented.
24 5	7	Khudkasht	7,310	(b)18,324					direnteen.
66,706	1,77,310	Total	15,126	59,951			••	16,963	1,25,298
190	450	Exproprietary tenants	2,016	(0)7,169	33,038	••	••	3,127	25,468 Kind rentod
333,891	13,05,951	Occupancy tonants	113,118	(<i>d</i>)379,421	19,93,095	(e)148	••	80 70,256 595	unrented. 5,29,960 kind rented
188,583	5,34,698	Tenants at will	52,755	(f)108,669	7,73,283	(g)749	• •	458 7,232 107 66	unronted, 568,867 kind rented unrented.
1 67,614	18,41,099	Total	167 ,889	495,259	27,99,416	897	••	81,879	6,12,290
21,802	3,498	Rent-free and favoured tenures.	46,593	(h)32,107*	115		••	11,726 77 194	67,154 kind rented unronted.
556,122	20,21,907	Grand total	229,608	587,817	27,99,531	897	•••	1,10,839	8,04,742

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (y) 4.251 1,233 622 24,186 46 6,888 39 • Includes 63 acres favoured tenure rent Rs. 118.

5,447

सन्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX VI,

Crop statement.

	Dofasli.	19	Acros,	1:	469	988	
			1		6 107,469	110,886	
<u> </u>	Zaid.	178	Aczes.	1:	2,346	1,787	
	Total.	17	Acros.	308,937	380,450	319,518	
	Other crops.	16	Acres.	12,784	22,541	10,184	
	Sugar- cane.	15	Acres.	22,169	9,550	12,688	
rif.	Cotton alone and in combina- tion.	14	Aores,	77,044	71,401	46,708	
Kharif.	Maize.	13	Agres.	1,790	55,778	32,989	
	Rice.	12	Aores,	6,480	22,033	15,845	
	Bajra alone and in combina- tion.	11	Acres.	79,446	110,882	141,527	
	Juar alone and in combina-	10	Acres.	1,09,214	88,267	59,607	
	Total.	6	Aores.	243,235	263,510	336,213	
	Other crops.	80	Acres.	12,906	5,084	7,554	
	Рорру,	7	Acres.	4,298	14,234	7,056	
Rabi.	Gram and peas.	9	Aores.	19,719	44,460	62,973	
·	Barley alone and in combin- ation.	703	Aores.	71,872	120,313	161,221	
	Wheat in com- bina- tion.	4	Acres.	80,931	26,554	92,283	
	Wheat alone.	ရာ	Acres.	53,509	52,865	65,176	
	Total cultiva- ted area.	61	Астев.	551,571	538,837	546,682	
				.:		į:	
	Years.						
1				Former settlement	votago	oation	
				r settl	Bìvo years' averago	Year of verification	
				Forme	Eive y.	Year o	

APPENDIX VII. Assessment.

							•					Rg.	Š	3,174	33,73,978		33,16,596	15,98,214	er pr	
												To the state of th	Add for land thrown out of oultiva-	tion Sayar	Total assets Todact for six and bhudbacht allowance	", Improvements	Net agets	Котопио	recentage of jama on her where	-
	Total area,		6	Aores.	450 20.695	34,336	279,283	34,934	13,405 5,964	11,543	545,502 42,712			588,214	4.76	000	91,94,272	5.43	58 7,192 33,54,093	5.71
	Nominally rented.	Favoured tenures.	æ	Acres.	;	Ħ	: 44 44	:	- 01	:	63			63	1.83		620	<u> </u>	080	4.11
	Nominal	Bent- free.	7	Acres.	544	1,032	10,582	2,426	1,190	1,293	26,597			32,044	: ;	-	1,46,620	4	31,930	4
Other land		rented.	9	Acres.	:	19	197	ij°	3-	796	812			768	: :		4,065		887	
		kasht.	æ	Acres.	25 628	W.	7,9	2	535 450	837	17,091			18,324	: :		97,521		18,294	
		Sir.	4	Acres.	38.0	2,625	17,591	2,353	1,459	918	97,376 4,251	\ 		41,627			2,11,686	5.09	40,975	5.11
Tenants' cash-rented lands	Occupancy	exproprie- tary.	ಣ	Aores.	276	23,224	192,132	21,953	7,556	6,498	361,782 24,808			386,59 0	5.24	000	21,51,723	19.9	386,458 91 S0 149	5.64
Tenants' la:		At-will.	es l	Acres.	94	6,235	50,796	7,010	2,644 606	2,418	101,781			108,669	7.12	000	5,52,657	5.36	108,648 7.32,915	6 ·75
					:	::	::	::	:	:	:::	:		:	: ;		::	:	•	: :
	Soil.		r#		:	::	:::	::			od area	:		Area in acres	Incidence		:	(Incidence		•
					Kachhiana		Manjha I	Uparhar I	III.	ğ	Dir Total cultivated area Uncultivated in holding				Recorded		By cirole rates		Accented rent	

APPENDIX VIII.

Proprietary tenures.

		For	neı,	Pres	sent.	Number	of sharers.
Tenure,		Number of mahals.	Area.	Number of mahals.	Area.	Resident.	Absentee.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Bingle zamindari Joint do. Perfect pattidari Imperfect do. Bhaiyachara Total	••	1,325 433	Acres. 707,659 { 302,617 { 76,603	1,508 2,152 623 384 140 4,807	Acres 877,520 359,265 145,788 102,603 78,057	389 8,872 4,149 8,410	1,110 6,176 3,177
Resumed musif Miscellaneous property Revenue-free Government property	•••	Not avail	ab le .	>	2,109 1,181 1,100 12,858	••	••
GRAND TOTAL	••	1,813	1,086,879	4,807	1,080,481	8,410	10,463

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of prices.

	Period.	Wheat.	Bejhar.	Arhar,	Grain.	Bajra.	Juar.	Mung.	Maize.	Raw sugar.	Cotton clean.
Average { Percentage of variation.			25 15 19 3	34 10 18 1 1	16 13	26 0 18 4	2 7 0	18 15 15 4	24 2 20 5		8 0 5 8

APPENDIX X.

Detailed statement of population.

By tabsils.

			Popul	ation		77	Percentago	squar	ty per e mile.
Tahsıl		Last settlement.	1891.	1901.	1911.	Variation per cent. in 1901—1911.	of increase last settle- ment and 1911.	Total area.	Cultiva- ted area.
Etawah Bharthna Auraiya Bidhuna	••	193,211 139,481 174,891 192,623	198,023 169,979 172,074 187,530	216,142 191,141 198,227 206,182	220,289 179,625 181,186 179,152	+1·92 -6·02 -6·23 -18·11	+14·01 +28·79 +3·60 -7·09	515 429 437 419	1,015 870 793 888
Total		700,406	727,808	806,692	760,246	-5.25	+8.54	450	892

By tracts.

		Populat	ion.		Varia-	Percentage of	mil	per square e on.
Tract.	Last settle- ment.	1891.	1901.	1911.	tion per cent. 1901— 1911	increase last settlement and 1911.	Total Area,	Cultiva- ted area
Pachar Ghar and Kharka	649,054 {	378,927 289,783	412,964 394, 4 21	372,999 890,202	-9·68 -1·26	} +8.34 }	490 557	91 7 90 3
Pat	51,352	58,896	59,307	57,045	-3.82	+11.09	250	709
Total	700,406	727,606	806,692	760,246	-5.75	+8.54	450	892



APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the caste of proprietors.

				Arca ii	1 acres.		of each caste whole.
Serial number,	Caste of p	proprietors	i.	Last settle- ment.	Present settlement.	Last settle- mont-	Present.
1	Brahman		••	372,960	477,599	34.32	44.32
2	Thakur	••		378,507	332,997	34.83	30.82
3	Kayasth	••		74,502	86,163	6.86	7.97
4	Bania	••		38,423	50,761	3.54	4.70
5	Khattri	••		12,006	35,992	1.11	3.33
6	Muhammadan	••		19,356	27,379	1.78	2.53
7	Mahajan	••		2,177	15,748	•20	1.46
8	Marwari	••	••	4,166	12,279	-88	1.14
9	Ahir	••		6,412	11,502	•59	1.06
10	Bairagi	••		1,459	2,128	•13	•20
11	Lodhi	••		114	1,218	•01:	•11
12	Goshain	••		148	1,045.	∙01	,10
13 .	Bhat			682	442	•06	·04
14	Jat	••		255	279	•02	-02
15	Kachhi	••		62	141		·01
16	Held by miscell	aneous za i	mindars	175,650	12	16.16	••
17	Kurmi	••			3,875	••	.81
18	Europeans	••			2,194		·20
19	Gajai	••		सध्यमेव व	365	••	-03
20	Waqf	••	·	••	5,051	••	•47
91	Miscellaneous	••		••	971		•09
22	Government pr	operty]	••	12, 858	••	1 · 19
	1	Total		1,086,879	1,080,481	100.00	100-00

ΛΡΡΕΝDIX XII.

Of coercive process.

					ant of	Attacl	ments.	Sa	los.	меге	Annı	lment	of sett]	oment.
Years.		Writs of demand.	Citation to at pear.	fumber.	Cases in which persons were actually detained.	Of movable property.	Of immovable property.	Of movable property.	Of immovable property.	No. of mahals in which puttis were transferred to g ilvent co-sharer section 157 Act XIX 1873.	No. of mahals or gattis.	Revenue of such ma-		Revenue, of such manals or pattis.
Total of 39 years	•••	27,456		1,394	489	7,214	191	181	3	9	88	38,804		16,134
Average	••	704	910*	36	13	182	5	5	••	••	2	995	1	414

* Ten years' average.

APPENDIX XIII.

Of proprietary mutations registered under order of civil and revenue courts.

			Under	order of	court.			В у р	rivate tra	nsfer.		Numl	er of -
Period.		Num- ber of cases.	Area,	Revenue.	Price.	Num- ber of years pur- chase.	Num- ber of case.	Area.	Revenue.	1	Num- ber of years pur- chase.	Mort- gage cases	Re- demp- tion cases
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	. 11	12	13
			Aores.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	} }		
1892 to 1896	••	490	\$2,489 (254)	53, 24 5 (831)	5,08,420	9.55	974 (4)	50,203 (64)	76,073 (76)	9,70,481	12.76	720	438
1897 to 1901		415	52,014 (101)	60,729	6,22,704	10 · 25	981 (11)	40,410 (212)	72,043	10,31,790	14.32	588	889
1902 to 1908	••	172 (15)	13,688 (106)	18,891 (206)	2,40,984	13.10	857	39,801 (88)		11,63,958	24.61	482	412
1907 to 1911	••	145 (14)	4,55 5 (789)	7,552 (746)	2,09,038	27 68	1,159	35,546	47,166	11,36,584	24.10	508	897
Total	••	1,212 (49)	102,746 (1,200)	1,39,917 (1,426)	15,81,146	11.30	8,971 (25)	165,460 (309)	2,42,570 (875)	43,02,808	17.74	2,258	1,686

APPENDIX XIV.

Showing settlement cases, instituted and disposed of-

Class I.—Records of right cases.

Class I(a).—Zabti muafi cases.

II.—Rent cases.

III.—Miscellaneous cases.

						Á	Di	вровед	of—						
			On tl	eir me	rits.	- (Other	wise th	an on t	heir m	erits.			
Class.		Number instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession compromise or consent.	By default of plain-tiff.	personal ser- ice of sum- ions.	By. substituted a service of summons.	Total six parte.	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on their merits.	Total disposed of-	Remaining.
1	••	16,426	7,006	4,102	11,108	431	1,065	426	181	607	212	1.830	3,645	14,758	1,673
I(a)		8,924	1,107	521	1,628	420	228	188	45	239	400	2	1,288	2,911	1,013
II	••	2,578	1,397	292	1,689	10	47	3	2	5	62	39	163	1,852	723
III	••	1,197	88	5	98	••	3	2	••	2	••	948	951	1,044	153
Total	••	24 ,1 2 2	9,598	4,920	14,518	861	1,943	619	228	847	674	2,817	6,042	20,580	3,562

Appeals to settlement officer from the Subordinate Courts.

	Class.		Appeals instituted.	Appeals confirmed.	Appeals revised or modified.	Appeals remanded.	Total decided	Remaining at the close of the year.
1	• •	••	631	354	158	14	528	105

APPENDIX XV.

Showing the costs of settlement.

	17 3					С	ost o	f		
	Head.				Records	 §.		Авзевате	nt.	
	Salaries.	·			Rø,	а,	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Settlement officer	••	••	••		12,465	6	11	37,396	4	11
Assistant settlement	officer				1,035	12	9	9,322	2	5
Deputy Collectors	••	••	••		14,874	11	2	8,718	10	10
			Total		28,375	14	10	50,437	2	2
	Establishmer	nt		1			-			
Fixed	English office	••	••	••	••			13,514	5	0
Fixed	Vernacular of	fice	••		12,041	10	9	12,041	10	8
	(English office		••		••			7,984	13	6
Temporary	Vernagular of	fice	••		24,856	9	7	24,856	9	7
			Total		36,89 8	4	4	58 ,39 7	6	9
	Field Superir	tender	it i.	1800 M	1,015	13	6	1,015	18	5
Variable establish	. Amins and M	unsari	ms		8,807	3	8	8,807	8	8
ment.	Out-door serv	ants		<i>-</i>	2,109	6	11	2,109	6	11
			Total		11,932	8	1	11,932	8	(
	Travelling allow	ances.		227			-	·		
Travelling allowance	of officers	!	Italia and	157	8,082	5	0	3,082	5	0
Ditto	of establishmen	t	सन्यमव	यने	1,951	4	6	1,951	4	
			Total		5,093	9	6	5,033	9	. (
	Supplies and se	rvices.		-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Reproduction of field	maps	••	••		4,838	8	7	4,888	8	7
Process-servers	••		••		1,541	11	4	513	14	5
Job work	• •	••	••		5,165	10	0	5,165	10	:
Cost of instruments	and repairs	••	••	••	137	1	1	137	1	
			Total		11,682	15	0	10,655	2	
	Contingencie	8.		[~						
Country stationery	••	••	••		2,327	12	2	775	14	. :
Hot and cold weathe	r charges	••	• •	••	1,012	4	7	1,012	4	. 1
Carriage of tents	••	••	••	••	1,712	10	8	1,712	10) (
Purchase of office fu	rniture	••	• •		1,796	11	11	1,736		
Service postage stan	ops	••	••	.,	442	8	1	1,327	8	
Rent rates and taxe	s	••	••		1,932	1	4	1,332	1	
Miscellaneous contin	gencies				4,445	6	2	4,445		
Repair of tents	••	••	••		247	2	11	247		
		•	Total		13,256	9	10	12,589	12	}
		Gerr	D TOTAL	1	1,07,179		7	1,49,045		_

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 1821/I—902. RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 4th November, 1916.

READ-

Letter no. 863/I-S028-45, dated the 8th April, 1916, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, submitting the final settlement report of the Etewah district, by Mr. E. S. Liddiard, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, with a note thereon by Mr. P. Harrison, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Etawah district last came under settlement in the years 1868-1873. The demand then imposed should in the ordinary course have expired in 1903, but when the question of the revision of the settlement was considered in 1900 the Lieutenant-Governor decided that there were no grounds, either financial or administrative, justifying a revision at that time. The Settlement Officer in 1873 had admittedly assessed on a rental which he did not expect to be reached until after a period of 15 years. It was therefore decided to give the landholders the benefit of a further period of 10 years of the existing demand before undertaking a revision. After 1900 a somewhat rapid advance in rents set in and when the position was re-examined in 1909-10 the Lieutenant-Governor decided that both on financial and on administrative grounds a revision of the settlement was desirable. No re-survey was considered necessary, but existing maps were brought to date and village records were completely revised. The Licutenant-Governor agrees with the Settlement Commissioner that this preliminary map and record work should be completed a full season in advance of the assessment work, and it is creditable to Mr. Liddiard, Settlement Officer, that he was able to complete the work of assessment within the allotted space of three years, in spite of being seriously hampered by delays in this preliminary work.

2. The anticipation that a substantial increase in revenue might be expected has been fully realized. The demand has been raised from Rs. 13,39,817, exclusive of an average owner's rate of Rs. 68,835 to Rs. 15,98,264, an increase of 19.24 per cent., or if a sum equivalent to the average owner's rate be excluded from the new demand, an increase of 14:14 per cent. The net assets have been calculated at Rs. 33,16,596 and the revenue represents a demand of 48-19 per cent. of these assets. The incidence of the demand is 2'90 per acre of cultivation. assets include a sum of Rs. 10,711 for saiyar income. Deductions of Rs. 47,040 and Rs. 10,342 have been made for proprietary cultivation and proprietor's improvements respectively. Since no less than 85 per cent. of the total cultivated area is held by tenants and of this tenantneld area 78 per cent. is held with occupancy rights, the fixation of standard rates for the valuation of occupancy tenancies was of paramount importance. The accepted rental involves an enhancement of 7.69 per cent. in occupancy rents. This will fall almost entirely on those tenants who have been holding for over 20 years without enhancement. The valuation of the holdings of tenants of 20 years' standing approximates very closely to the recorded rental. The Lieutenant-Governor has examined with care the rates fixed and is satisfied that they are both fair and moderate. The justification for the increase in the revenue domand lies in the enormous rise in prices, the extension of the area in holdings, the largely increased irrigation facilities, and the great improvement in communications.

- The population statistics call for no special remark. was a steady rise up to 1901 and the fall which became noticeable thereafter was common to most doab districts. In only one tabsil, Bidhuna, was the population actually less than at the previous settlement and for that there were special local causes. The district has clearly gained in prosperity. In the year of attestation the area actually cultivated was less than that recorded at the previous settlement; but to this no importance need be attached, since the year of verification was in some parts of the district extremely unfavourable for kharif sowings; as already noted the area in holdings shows an increase. The introduction of canal irrigation in the ghar, or central tract, has been of immense benefit, and has raised this tract to the same level of prosperity as the pachar. Wells and large jhils, chiefly found in the pachar, add to the irrigation facilities, and of the total cultivated area 61:37 per cent. is now irrigable. With the exception of the jumnapar tract, where the depth of the water level renders well irrigation practically impossible, the whole district is adequately protected from drought. Indigo has disappeared (though a temporary revival has taken place owing to the war) and sugar, for which the district is not well suited, has decreased in area, but with these exceptions all erops show an increase in area and most of them an improvement in quality. The dofasli area is now 22 11 per cent. of the total cropped area. Among cultivators the most important castes are in the north Ahirs. in the central tract Thakurs, Brahmans, Chamars and Lodhis, and south of the Jumua Thakurs. The facts that the area under occupancy tenure has risen by $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that occupancy tenants now hold 78 per cent. of the tenant area show clearly that there is little resistance to the acquisition of occupancy rights on the part of the Etawah landholders. Proprietary tenures are chiefly zamindari, single or joint, and the district is a stronghold of Brahmans and Thakurs who hold between them no less than 75 per cent. of the total area. The Brahmans especially are in a strong position financially.
- 4. The total cost of settlement was about Rs. 2,66,000. It will be recovered within four years.
- 5. The detailed assessments by tahsils have already been sanctioned by Government for the following periods: Auraiya, $28\frac{1}{2}$ years; Bharthana, $29\frac{1}{2}$ years; Etawah and Bidhuna, 30 years. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that in modification of the orders contained in G. O. no. 193/1-902, dated the 26th January, 1915, the period in Etawah and Bidhuna should be reduced to $29\frac{1}{2}$ years, so as to expire on the 30th June, 1944. The settlement is now confirmed in the Auraiya tahsil for a period of $28\frac{1}{2}$ years and in the rest of the district, except in the alluvial mahals for which a separate term of settlement has been fixed, for $29\frac{1}{2}$ years.

6. Mr. Liddiard has written an interesting report and the Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in commending the sound and careful work done by him and by his assistant, Mr. Sloan. He is also glad to notice favourably the officers named by the settlement officer in his report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for the information of the Board.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, R. BURN, Chief Secretary.

